# Validation Report

# Tennessee, SPS-6 Task Order 16, CLIN 2 June 12 to 13, 2007

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# 1 Executive Summary

A visit was made to the Tennessee 0600 on June 12 to 13, 2007 for the purposes of conducting a validation of the WIM system located on I-40, approximately 8 miles east of Jackson, TN. The SPS-6 is located in the righthand, westbound lane of a four-lane divided facility. The posted speed limit at this location is 70 mph. The LTPP lane is one of 4 lanes instrumented with WIM at this site and is identified in the system controller as Lane 4. The validation procedures were in accordance with LTPP's SPS WIM Data Collection Guide dated August 21, 2001.

This site is a relocation of a site originally installed 148 feet upstream of the current location. The old sensors were removed and the pavement was resurfaced prior to this installation. This is the first validation visit to this location. The site was installed on May 7 to 10, 2007 by IRDynamics.

This site meets all LTPP precision requirements except speed which is not considered sufficient to disqualify the site as having research quality data. The classification data is of research quality for Traffic Monitoring Guide Classes.

The site is instrumented with quartz piezo and iSINC electronics. It is installed in asphalt concrete.

The validation used the following trucks:

- 1) 5-axle tractor-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 74,870 lbs., the "golden" truck.
- 2) 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a split rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 67,280 lbs., the "partial" truck.

The validation speeds ranged from 59 to 70 miles per hour. The pavement temperatures ranged from 72 to 115 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was also achieved.

Table 1-1 Post-Validation results – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Site Values Limit of Error		Pass/Fail
Steering axles	±20 percent	$-1.5 \pm 5.6\%$	Pass
Single axles	±20 percent	$0.5 \pm 8.8\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	±15 percent	$1.4 \pm 7.4\%$	Pass
GVW	±10 percent	$1.1 \pm 4.3\%$	Pass
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph [2 km/hr]	$-0.4 \pm 1.3 \text{ mph}$	Fail
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft [150mm]	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	Pass

The pavement condition appeared to be satisfactory for conducting a performance evaluation. There were no distresses observed that would influence truck motions significantly. A visual survey determined that there is no discernable bouncing or avoidance by trucks in the sensor area. There is no post-installation profile data currently available to compute WIM Index values. An amended report will be submitted when the data becomes available.

If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

Table 1-2 Results Based on ASTM E-1318-02 Test Procedures

	Limits for Allowable	Percent within	
Characteristic	Error	Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	± 20%	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	100%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

This site needs five years of data to meet the goal of five years of research quality data.

## 2 Corrective Actions Recommended

There are no corrective actions required for this site at this time.

# 3 Post Calibration Analysis

This final analysis is based on test runs conducted June 13, 2007 during the morning and afternoon hours at test site 470600 on I-40. This SPS-6 site is at milepost 91.6 on the westbound, righthand of a four-lane divided facility. No auto-calibration was used during test runs. The two trucks used for the validation included:

- 1. 5-axle tractor-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and trailer with a standard rear tandem and air suspension loaded to 74,870 lbs., the "golden" truck.
- 2. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a a split rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 67,280 lbs., the "partial" truck.

Each truck made a total of 20 passes over the WIM scale at speeds ranging from approximately 59 to 70 miles per hour. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. Pavement surface temperatures were recorded during the test runs ranging from about 72 to 115 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was also achieved. The computed values of 95% confidence limits of each statistic for the total population are in Table 3-1.

As shown in Table 3-1, the site passed all of the performance criteria except speed.

Table 3-1 Post-Validation Results – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Steering axles	±20 percent	$-1.5 \pm 5.6\%$	Pass
Single axles	±20 percent	$0.5 \pm 8.8\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	±15 percent	$1.4 \pm 7.4\%$	Pass
GVW	±10 percent	$1.1 \pm 4.3\%$	Pass
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph [2 km/hr]	$-0.4 \pm 1.3 \text{ mph}$	Fail
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft [150mm]	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	Pass

The test runs were conducted primarily during the evening and early morning hours during sunny weather conditions, resulting in a wide range of pavement temperatures. The runs were also conducted at various speeds to determine the effects of these variables on the performance of the WIM scale. To investigate these effects, the dataset was split into three speed groups and three temperature groups. The distribution of runs by speed and temperature is illustrated in Figure 3-1. The figure indicates that the desired distribution of speed and temperature combinations was achieved for this set of validation runs.

Medium

The three speed groups were divided as follows: Low speed -59 to 62 mph, Medium speed -63 to 67 mph and High speed -68 + mph. The three temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 72 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature, 91 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit for Medium temperature and 106 to 115 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

# Speed versus Temperature Combinations

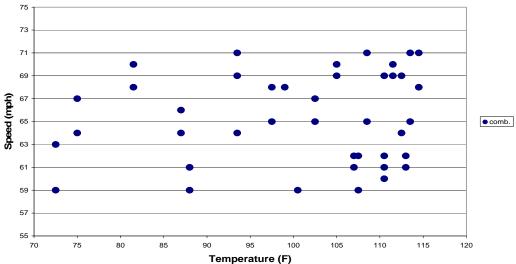


Figure 3-1 Post-Validation Speed-Temperature Distribution – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

A series of graphs was developed to investigate visually any sign of a relationship between speed or temperature and the scale performance.

Figure 3-2 shows the GVW Percent Error vs. Speed graph for the population as a whole. From the figure, it appears that the equipment generally overestimates GVW at all speeds. Variability in error is reasonably consistent over the entire speed range.

#### **GVW Errors by Speed Group**

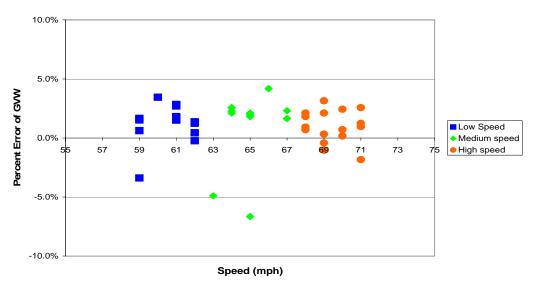


Figure 3-2 Post-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

Figure 3-3 shows the lack of relationship between temperature and GVW percentage error.

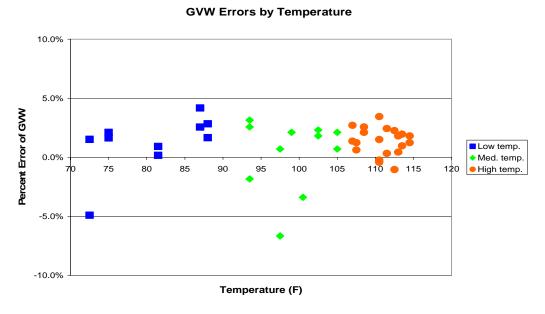


Figure 3-3 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature – 470600 - 13-Jun-2007

Figure 3-4 shows the relationship between the drive tandem spacing errors in feet and speeds. This graph is used as a potential indicator of classification errors due to failure to correctly identify spacings on a vehicle. Since the most common reference value is the drive tandem on a Class 9 vehicle, this is the spacing evaluated and plotted for

validations. The graph indicates that the errors in tandem spacings for the test trucks were not affected by speed.

#### **Drive Tandem Spacing vs. Radar Speed**

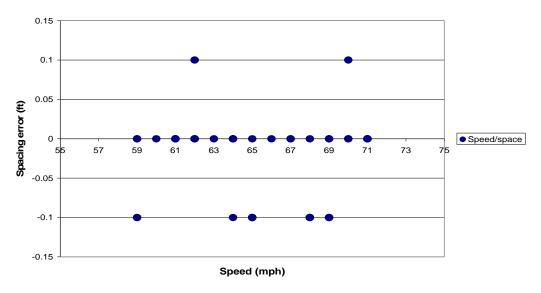


Figure 3-4 Post-Validation Spacing vs. Speed – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

#### 3.1 Temperature-based Analysis

The three temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 72 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature, 91 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit for Medium temperature and 106 to 115 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

Table 3-2 Post-Validation Results by Temperature Bin – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

Element	95% Limit	Low Temperature 72 to 90 °F	Temperature Temperature	
Steering axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$0.2 \pm 4.7\%$	$0.0 \pm 6.1\%$	$-3.1 \pm 4.4\%$
Single axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$2.0 \pm 6.3\%$	$-0.7 \pm 11.6\%$	$0.4 \pm 8.4\%$
Tandem axles	<u>+</u> 15 %	$0.9 \pm 8.6\%$	$1.2 \pm 7.0\%$	$1.9 \pm 7.8\%$
GVW	<u>+</u> 10 %	$1.3 \pm 5.5\%$	$0.3 \pm 6.8\%$	$1.4 \pm 2.4\%$
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph	$-0.2 \pm 1.0 \text{ mph}$	$-0.5 \pm 1.8 \text{ mph}$	$-0.4 \pm 1.3 \text{ mph}$
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$

From Table 3-2, it appears that the equipment underestimates steering axle weights at the higher temperatures and overestimates single axles at the lower temperatures. For other weights and temperatures, the equipment appears to estimate loads with reasonable accuracy. For all weights except tandem axles, the variability in error appears to be greatest at the medium temperatures. For tandem weights, variability in error appears to be lowest at medium temperatures.

Figure 3-5 is the distribution of GVW Errors versus Temperature by Truck graph.

From the figure, it appears that mean error is not particularly affected by temperature for the population as a whole or for each truck independently. Excluding the outliers, variability in error for each truck appears to be reasonably consistent throughout the entire temperature range, with only a slight increase at medium temperatures.

### **GVW Errors vs. Temperature by Truck**

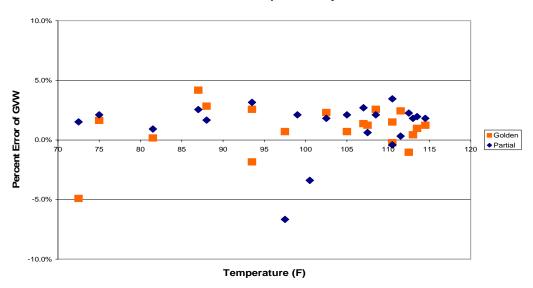


Figure 3-5 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

Figure 3-6 shows the relationship between steering axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for calibration. This site *does not* use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles. From the figure, it can be seen that the equipment underestimates steering axle weights at the higher temperatures. Variability in steering axle error appears to increase slightly at the medium temperatures.

#### Steering Axle Errors vs. Temperature

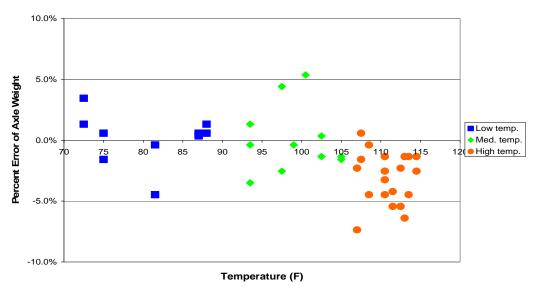


Figure 3-6 Post-Validation Steering Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

Figure 3-7 shows the relationship between single axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the split tandem configuration of the partial truck trailer.

From the figure, it can be seen that the equipment estimates single axles with reasonable accuracy for the population as a whole. Independently, the equipment underestimates steering axles for both trucks (squares) at the higher temperatures while trailer single axles (diamonds) are generally overestimated at all temperatures. Excluding the effects of the outliers at the medium temperatures, variability appears to be greatest at the higher temperatures. The variability is associated with the single axle error (steering or split tandem) more than speed. The singles on the split tandem are about forty percent heavier than the steering axles. It would appear that over the temperature range heavy axles are more likely to be over-estimated than light axles.

#### Single Axle Errors by Truck and Temperature

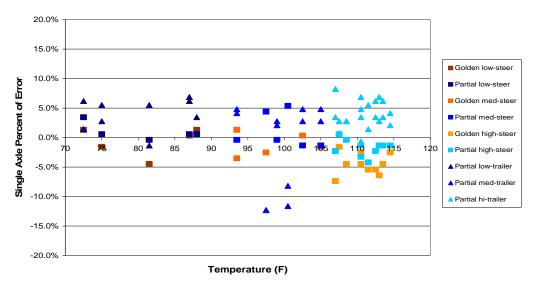


Figure 3-7 Post-Validation Single Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

### 3.2 Speed-based Analysis

The three speed groups were divided using 59 to 62 mph for Low speed, 63 to 67 mph for Medium speed and 68+ mph for High speed.

Table 3-3 Post-Validation Results by Speed Bin – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

Element	95% Limit	Low Speed 59 to 62 mph	Medium Speed 63 to 67 mph	High Speed 68+ mph
Steering axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$-1.2 \pm 7.9\%$	$0.2 \pm 3.9\%$	$-2.9 \pm 3.8\%$
Single axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$0.5 \pm 10.2\%$	$1.2 \pm 9.8\%$	$-0.1 \pm 7.2\%$
Tandem axles	<u>+</u> 15 %	$1.8 \pm 8.4\%$	$1.0 \pm 8.8\%$	$1.5 \pm 6.6\%$
GVW	<u>+</u> 10 %	$1.2 \pm 3.7\%$	$1.0 \pm 7.2\%$	$1.0 \pm 2.9\%$
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph	$-0.3 \pm 1.4 \text{ mph}$	$-0.3 \pm 1 \text{ mph}$	$-0.6 \pm 1.6 \text{ mph}$
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$

From Table 3-3, it can be seen that the equipment underestimates steering axle weights at the higher speeds. All other weights are estimated with reasonable accuracy at all speeds. Variability for GVW and Tandem weights appears to be greater at medium speeds when compared with lower and higher speeds. Variability for other weights tends to decrease as speed increases.

Figure 3-8 illustrates the tendency for the system to estimate GVW accurately for the population as a whole and for each truck independently over the entire speed range. Excluding the effects of a few outliers, variability appears to be consistent throughout the entire speed range.

-10.0%

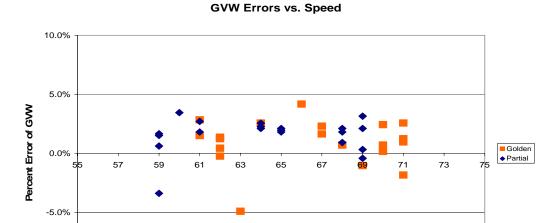


Figure 3-8 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed by Truck-470600-13-Jun-2007

Speed (mph)

Figure 3-9 shows the relation between steering axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for autocalibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

From the figure, steering axle weights appear to be estimated with reasonable accuracy at the low and medium speeds. The equipment tends to underestimate steering axle weights at the higher speeds. Variability is greater at the lower speeds.

#### Steering Axle Errors vs. Speed

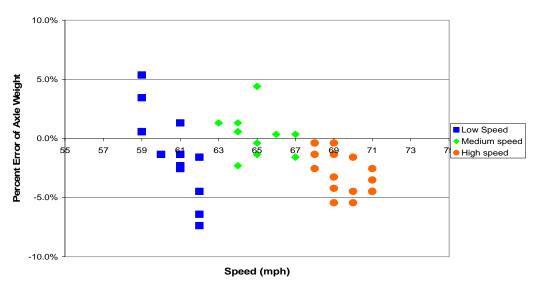


Figure 3-9 Post-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed by Group -470600-13-Jun-2007

Figure 3-10 shows the relationship between single axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the split tandem configuration of the "partial" truck.

From the figure, it appears that the WIM equipment estimates the single axle weight population as a whole with reasonable accuracy. For steering axle weights (squares), the equipment underestimates the weight at the higher speeds. The trailer axle weights for the partial truck (diamonds) are generally overestimated at all speeds. Variability in error appears to be greater at the lower speeds for all single axles.

#### Single Axle Errors by Truck and Speed

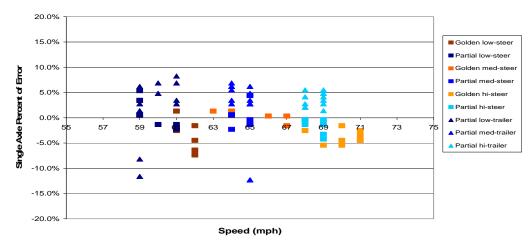


Figure 3-10 Post-Validation Single Axle Percent Error vs. Speed by Group – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

#### 3.3 Classification Validation

This LTPP installed site uses the FHWA 13-bin classification scheme and the LTPP Mod 3 classification algorithm. Classification 15 has been added to define unclassified vehicles.

The classification validation is intended to find gross errors in vehicle classification, not to validate the installed algorithm. A sample of 100 trucks was collected at the site. Video was taken at the site to provide ground truth for the evaluation. Based on a 100 percent sample it was determined that there are 0.0 percent unknown vehicles and 0.0 percent unclassified vehicles.

The second check is the ability of the algorithm to correctly distinguish between truck classes with no more than 2% errors in such classifications. Table 3-4 has the classification error rates by class. The overall misclassification rate is .0 percent.

**Table 3-4 Truck Misclassification Percentages for 470600 – 13-Jun-2007** 

Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error
4	N/A	5	N/A	6	0
7	0				
8	0	9	0	10	0
11	0	12	0	13	0

The misclassification percentage is computed as the probability that a pair containing the class of interest does NOT include a match. Thus if there are eight pairs of observations with at least one Class 9 and only six of them are matches, the error rate is 25 percent. The percent error and the mean differences reported below do not represent the same statistic. It is possible to have error rates greater than 0 with a mean difference of zero.

Table 3-5 Truck Classification Mean Differences for 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference
4	N/A	5	N/A	6	0
7	0				
8	0	9	0	10	0
11	0	12	0	13	0

These error rates are normalized to represent how many vehicles of the class are expected to be over or under-counted for every hundred of that class observed by the equipment. Thus a value of 0 means the class is identified correctly on average. A number between -1 and -100 indicates at least that number of vehicles either missed or not assigned to the class by the equipment. It is not possible to miss more than all of them or one hundred out of one hundred. Numbers 1 or larger indicate at least how many more vehicles are assigned to the class than the actual "hundred observed". Classes marked Unknown (UNK) are those identified by the equipment but no vehicles of the type were seen by the observer. There is no way to tell how many vehicles of that type might

actually exist. N/A means no vehicles of the class were recorded by either the equipment or the observer.

### 3.4 Evaluation by ASTM E-1318 Criteria

The ASTM E-1318 criteria for a successful validation of Type I sites is 95% of the observed errors within the limits for allowable errors for each of the relevant statistics. If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

Table 3-6 Results of Validation Using ASTM E-1318-02 Criteria

	Limits for Allowable	Percent within	
Characteristic	Error	Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	± 20%	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	100%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

#### **4 Pavement Discussion**

The pavement condition did not appear to influence truck movement across the sensors.

### 4.1 Profile Analysis

Profile data collected in the year prior to the site visit does not exist. A site visit to collect profile data has not been scheduled yet. An amended report will be submitted when the data is available.

### 4.2 Distress Survey and Any Applicable Photos

During a visual survey of the pavement no distresses that would influence truck movement across the WIM scales were noted.

#### 4.3 Vehicle-pavement Interaction Discussion

A visual observation of the trucks as they approach, traverse and leave the sensor area did not indicate any visible motion of the trucks that would affect the performance of the WIM scales. Trucks appear to track down the wheel path and daylight cannot be seen between the tires of any of the sensors for the equipment.

# 5 Equipment Discussion

The traffic monitoring equipment at this location includes quartz piezo and iSINC. These sensors are installed in asphalt concrete pavement.

#### 5.1 Pre-Evaluation Diagnostics

A complete electronic and electrical check of all system components including in-road sensors, electrical power, and telephone service were performed immediately prior to the evaluation. All sensors and system components were found to be within operating parameters.

#### 5.2 Calibration Process

The equipment required no iterations of the calibration process between the initial 40 runs and the final 40 runs.

### 5.3 Summary of Traffic Sheet 16s

This site has validation information from previous visits as well as the current one in the tables below. Table 5-1 has the information found in TRF\_CALIBRATION\_AVC for Sheet 16s submitted prior to this validation as well as the information for the current visit.

Table 5-1 Classification Validation History – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

Date	Mathad		Percent			
Date	Method	Class 9	Class 8	Other 1	Other 2	Unclassified
06/13/07	Manual	0	0			0
06/12/07	Manual	0	0			0
09/22/02	Manual					
05/14/02	Manual					

Table 5-2 has the information found in TRF\_CALIBRATION\_WIM for Sheet 16s submitted prior to this validation as well as the information for the current visit.

Table 5-2 Weight Validation History – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

Date Method		Mean Error and (SD)				
Date	Methou	GVW	Single Axles	Tandem Axles		
06/13/07	Test Trucks	1.1 (2.1)	0.5 (4.4)	1.4 (3.7)		
06/12/07	Test Trucks	1.3 (1.4)	2.2 (3.0)	1.0 (2.9)		
09/22/02	Test Trucks					
05/14/02	Test Trucks					

# 5.4 Projected Maintenance/Replacement Requirements

As a part of the SPS Pooled Fund contract under which this site was installed semiannual maintenance activities will be conducted. No additional maintenance requirements have been identified as a result of this visit.

# 6 Pre-Validation Analysis

This pre-validation analysis is based on test runs conducted June 12, 2007 during the morning and afternoon hours at 470600 located approximately 8 miles east of Jackson, TN. This SPS-6 site is at milepost 91.6 on I-40 in the westbound, righthand of a four-lane divided facility. No auto-calibration was used during test runs. The two trucks used for initial validation included:

- 1. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer combination with a tractor having an air suspension and trailer with standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 74,860 lbs., the "golden" truck.
- 2. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a split rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 67,750 lbs., the "partial" truck.

For the initial validation each truck made a total of 20 passes over the WIM scale at speeds ranging from approximately 58 to 70 miles per hour. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. Pavement surface temperatures were recorded during the test runs ranging from about 95 to 120degrees Fahrenheit. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was not achieved. The computed values of 95% confidence limits of each statistic for the total population are in Table 6-1.

As shown in Table 6-1, the site passed all of the performance criteria except speed.

Table 6-1 Pre-Validation Results – 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Steering axles	±20 percent	$0.3 \pm 5\%$	Pass
Single axles	±20 percent	$2.2 \pm 6\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	±15 percent	$1.0 \pm 5.9\%$	Pass
GVW	±10 percent	$1.4 \pm 2.9\%$	Pass
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph [2 km/hr]	$0.0 \pm 1.6 \text{ mph}$	Fail
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft [150mm]	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	Pass

The test runs were conducted primarily during the evening and early morning hours, under mostly sunny weather conditions, resulting in a fairly wide range of pavement temperatures. The runs were also conducted at various speeds to determine the effects of these variables on the performance of the WIM scale. To investigate these effects, the dataset was split into three speed groups and three temperature groups. The distribution of runs within these groupings is illustrated in Figure 6-1. The figure indicates that the desired distribution of speed and temperature combinations was not achieved for this set of validation runs. Three temperature groups could be created despite the small sample of runs at the higher temperatures due to the clearly definable separation between the medium and higher temperatures.

The three speed groups were divided into 58 to 62 mph for Low speed, 63 to 67 mph for Medium speed and 68+ mph for High speed. The three temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature, 101 to 112 degrees Fahrenheit for Medium temperature and 113 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

#### **Speed versus Temperature Combinations**

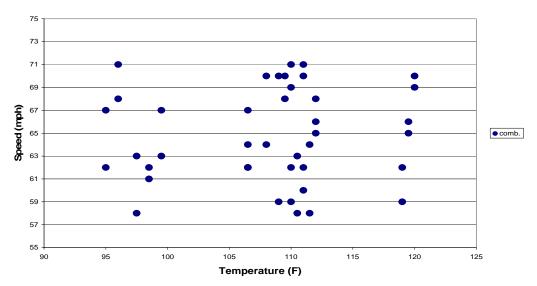


Figure 6-1 Pre-Validation Speed-Temperature Distribution – 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

A series of graphs was developed to investigate visually for any sign of any relationship between speed or temperature and the scale performance.

Figure 6-2 shows the GVW Percent Error vs. Speed graph for the population as a whole. From the figure, it appears that the equipment generally overestimates GVW at all speeds. Variability in error appears to be slightly greater at the medium and high speeds when compared with the lower speeds.

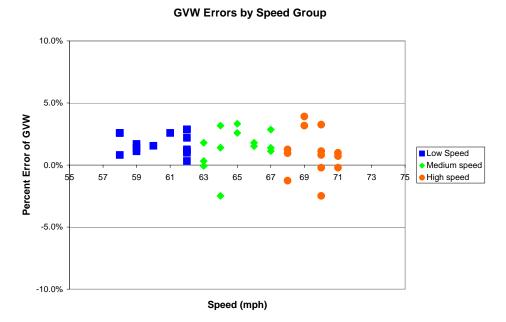
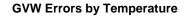


Figure 6-2 Pre-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

Figure 6-3 shows the lack of relationship between temperature and GVW percentage error.



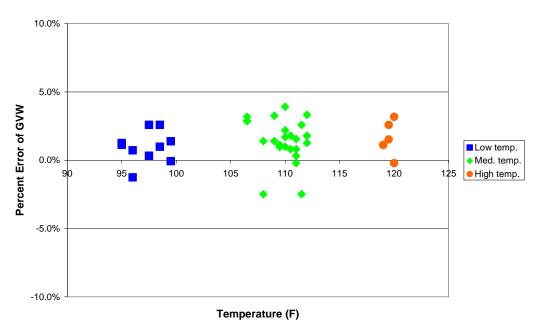


Figure 6-3 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature – 470600 - 12-Jun-2007

Figure 6-4 shows the relationship between the drive tandem spacing errors in feet and speeds. This graph is used as a potential indicator of classification errors due to failure to correctly identify spacings on a vehicle. Since the most common reference value is the drive tandem on a Class 9 vehicle, this is the spacing evaluated and plotted for validations. The graph indicates that the errors in tandem spacings for the test trucks were not influenced by speed.

#### **Drive Tandem Spacing vs. Radar Speed**

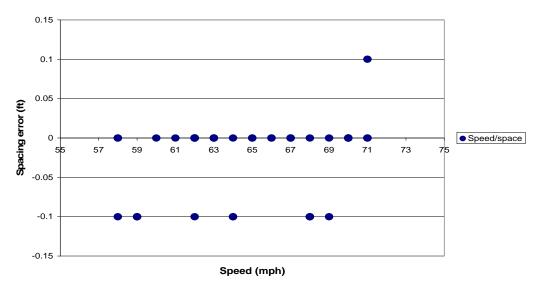


Figure 6-4 Pre-Validation Spacing vs. Speed - 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

### 6.1 Temperature-based Analysis

The three temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature, 101 to 112 degrees Fahrenheit for Medium temperature and 113 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

Table 6-2 Pre-Validation Results by Temperature Bin – 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

Element	95% Limit	Low Temperature 95 to 100 °F	Medium Temperature 101 to 112 °F	High Temperature 113 to 120 °F
Steering axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$1.9 \pm 5.8\%$	$0.0 \pm 5\%$	$-1.2 \pm 3.6\%$
Single axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$2.4 \pm 4.7\%$	$2.2 \pm 6.5\%$	$1.7 \pm 7.5\%$
Tandem axles	<u>+</u> 15 %	$0.2 \pm 5.7\%$	$1.2 \pm 6.5\%$	$1.2 \pm 4.6\%$
GVW	<u>+</u> 10 %	$1.0 \pm 2.6\%$	$1.5 \pm 3.3\%$	$1.5 \pm 3.1\%$
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph	$-0.5 \pm 2.4 \text{ mph}$	$0.1 \pm 1.3 \text{ mph}$	$0.3 \pm 1.3 \text{ mph}$
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$

From Table 6-2, it appears that the equipment underestimates steering axle weights at the higher temperatures and overestimates single axles at the lower temperatures. For other weights and temperatures the equipment appears to estimate with reasonable accuracy. For all weights except tandem axles, the variability in error appears to be greatest at the medium temperatures. For tandem weights, variability in error appears to be lowest at medium temperatures.

Figure 6-5 shows the distribution of GVW Errors versus Temperature by Truck. From the figure, it appears that mean error is not particularly affected by temperature for the population as a whole or for each truck independently. Variability in error appears to be greater at the medium temperatures for the golden truck (squares).

### **GVW Errors vs. Temperature by Truck**

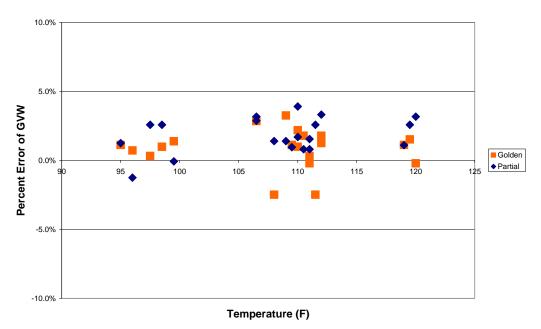


Figure 6-5 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck – 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

Figure 6-6 shows the relation between steering axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for autocalibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

From the figure, it can be seen that the equipment progresses linearly from an overestimation at lower temperatures to an underestimation at higher temperatures. Variability in steering axle error appears to be greater at the lower and medium temperatures when compared with higher temperatures, considering the small sample size at the higher temperatures.

#### Steering Axle Errors vs. Temperature

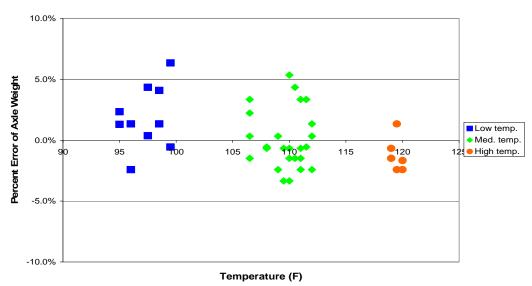


Figure 6-6 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

Figure 6-7 shows the relation between single axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the split tandem configuration of the partial truck trailer.

From the figure, it can be seen that the equipment slightly overestimates single axles for the population as a whole at all temperatures. Independently, the equipment generally underestimates steering axles for both trucks (squares) at all temperatures while trailer single axles (diamonds) are overestimated at all temperatures. Variability appears to be greatest at the medium temperatures.

# Single Axle Errors by Truck and Temperature

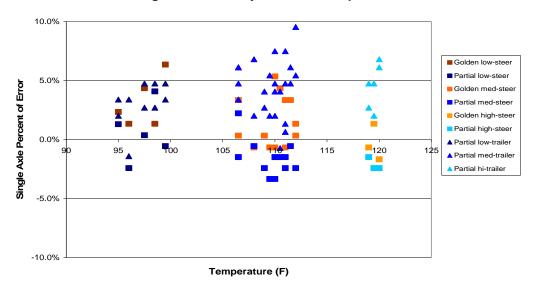


Figure 6-7 Pre-Validation Single Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

# 6.2 Speed-based Analysis

The speed groups were divided as follows: Low speed -58 to 62 mph, Medium speed -63 to 67 mph and High speed -68+ mph.

Table 6-3 Pre-Validation Results by Speed Bin – 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

Element	95% Limit	Low Speed 58 to 62 mph	Medium Speed 63 to 67 mph	High Speed 68+ mph
Steering axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$0.1 \pm 4.7\%$	$1.8 \pm 5.8\%$	$-0.9 \pm 4.3\%$
Single axles	<u>+</u> 20 %	$2.1 \pm 5.4\%$	$3.0 \pm 5.9\%$	$1.3 \pm 7.4\%$
Tandem axles	<u>+</u> 15 %	$1.4 \pm 4.9\%$	$0.9 \pm 5.9\%$	$0.7 \pm 7.4\%$
GVW	<u>+</u> 10 %	$1.7 \pm 1.8\%$	$1.4 \pm 3.4\%$	$0.9 \pm 3.9\%$
Speed	<u>+</u> 1 mph	$-0.1 \pm 2.1 \text{ mph}$	$0.1 \pm 1.7 \text{ mph}$	$-0.1 \pm 1.4 \text{ mph}$
Axle spacing	<u>+</u> 0.5 ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$	$0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ft}$

From Table 6-3, it can be seen that the equipment generally estimates all weights with reasonable accuracy at all speeds, although single axle weights are slightly overestimated at low and medium speeds. For all weights, variability appears to generally increase as speed increases.

Figure 6-8 illustrates the tendency for the system to overestimate GVW as a whole and for each truck independently over the entire speed range. Variability appears to increase slightly with speed.

### **GVW Errors vs. Speed**

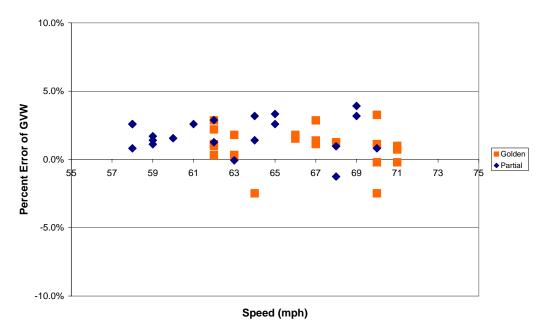


Figure 6-8 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed Group - 470600 -12-Jun-2007

Figure 6-9 shows the relation between steering axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for calibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

From the figure, steering axle weights appear to be estimated with reasonable accuracy at the low and medium speeds. The equipment tends to underestimate steering axle weights at the higher speeds. Variability is greater at the lower and medium speeds.

#### Steering Axle Errors vs. Speed

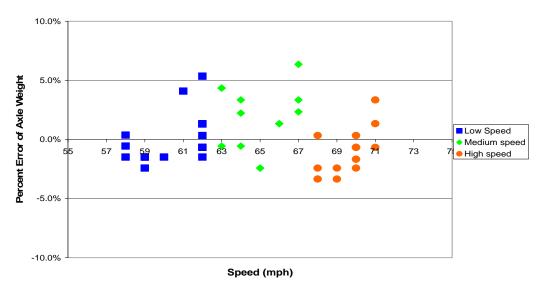


Figure 6-9 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed Group - 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

Figure 6-10 shows the relationship between single axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the split tandem configuration of the "partial" truck.

From the figure, it appears that the WIM equipment overestimates the single axle weight population as a whole at all speeds. For steering axle weights (squares), the equipment underestimates the weight at the higher speeds. The trailer axle weights for the partial truck (diamonds) are overestimated at all speeds. Variability in error appears to be greater at the higher speeds.

### Single Axle Errors by Truck and Speed

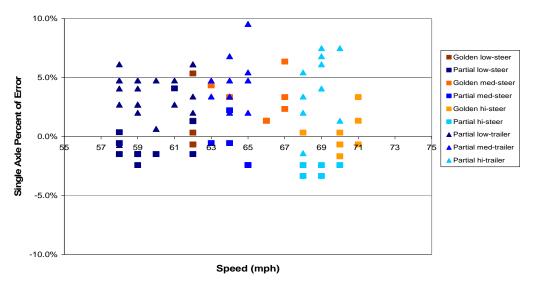


Figure 6-10 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed Group - 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

#### 6.3 Classification Validation

This LTPP installed site uses the FHWA 13-bin classification scheme and the LTPP Mod 3 classification algorithm. Classification 15 has been added to define unclassified vehicles.

The classification validation is intended to find gross errors in vehicle classification, not to validate the installed algorithm. A sample of 100 trucks was collected at the site. The classification identification is to identify gross errors in classification, not validate the classification algorithm. Video was taken at the site to provide ground truth for the evaluation. Based on a 100 percent sample it was determined that there are 0.0 percent unknown vehicles and 0.0 percent unclassified vehicles.

The second check is the ability of the algorithm to correctly distinguish between truck classes with no more than 2% errors in such classifications. Table 6-4 has the classification error rates by class. The overall misclassification rate is 4.9 percent.

Table 6-4 Truck Misclassification Percentages for 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

Class	Percent	Class	Percent	Class	Percent
	Error		Error		Error
4	100	5	75	6	0
7	0				
8	0	9	0	10	0
11	0	12	0	13	N/A

The misclassification percentage is computed as the probability that a pair containing the class of interest does NOT include a match. Thus if there are eight pairs of observations

with at least one Class 9 and only six of them a re matches, the error rate is 25 percent. The percent error and the mean differences reported below do not represent the same statistic. It is possible to have error rates greater than 0 with a mean difference of zero.

Table 6-5	Truck	Classification	Mean	Differences	for.	470600 -	12_Jun_	2007
1 4015 0-3	TIUCK	Ciassification	i ivican	Differences	101	<del>4</del> /0000 —	1 4-J un-	<b>400</b> 1

Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference
4	0	5	-33	6	0
7	0				
8	0	9	0	10	0
11	0	12	0	13	N/A

These error rates are normalized to represent how many vehicles of the class are expected to be over- or under-counted for every hundred of that class observed by the equipment. Thus a value of 0 means the class is identified correctly on average. A number between -1 and -100 indicates at least that number of vehicles either missed or not assigned to the class by the equipment. It is not possible to miss more than all of them or one hundred out of one hundred. Numbers 1 or larger indicate at least how many more vehicles are assigned to the class than the actual "hundred observed". Classes marked Unknown are those identified by the equipment but no vehicles of the type were seen the observer. There is no way to tell how many vehicles of that type might actually exist. N/A means no vehicles of the class were recorded by either the equipment or the observer.

# 6.4 Evaluation by ASTM E-1318 Criteria

The ASTM E-1318 criteria for a successful validation of Type I sites is 95% of the observed errors within the limits for allowable errors for each of the relevant statistics. If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

Table 6-6 Results of Validation Using ASTM E-1318-02 Criteria

Characteristic	Limits for Allowable Error	Percent within Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	$\pm~20\%$	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	100%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

# 7 Data Availability and Quality

As of June 12, 2007 this site does not have at least 5 years of research quality data. Research quality data is defined to be at least 210 days in a year of data of known calibration meeting LTPP's precision requirements.

Data that has validation information available has been reviewed in light of the patterns present in the two weeks immediately following a validation/calibration activity. A determination of research quality data is based on the consistency with the validation pattern. Data that follows consistent and rational patterns in the absence of calibration

information may be considered nominally of research quality pending validation information with which to compare it. Data that is inconsistent with expected patterns and has no supporting validation information is not considered research quality.

The amount and coverage for the site is shown in Table 7-1. The value for months is a measure of the seasonal variation in the data. The indicator of coverage indicates whether day of week variation has been accounted for on an annual basis. As can be seen from the table, no years have a sufficient quantity to be considered complete years of data. In the absence of sufficient quantity and previously gathered validation information it can be seen that at least five additional years of research quality data are needed to meet the goal of a minimum of 5 years of research weight data.

Table 7-1 Amount of Traffic Data Available 470600 – 12-Jun-2007

Year	Classification Days	Months	Coverage	Weight Davs	Months	Coverage
2001	90	4	Full Week	90	4	Full Week
2002	104	6	Full Week			

GVW graphs and characteristics associated with them are used as data screening tools. As a result classes constituting more that ten percent of the truck population are considered major sub-groups whose evaluation characteristics should be identified for use in screening. The typical values to be used for reviewing incoming data after a validation are determined starting with data from the day after the completion of a validation.

Only Class 9s constitute more than 10 percent of the truck population. Based on the data collected from the end of the last calibration iteration the following are the expected values for these populations. The precise values to be used in data review will need to be determined by the Regional Support Contractor on receipt of the first 14 days of data after the successful validation. For sites that do not meet LTPP precision requirements, this period may still be used as a starting point from which to track scale changes.

Table 7-2 is generated with a column for every vehicle class 4 or higher that represents 10 percent or more of the truck (class 4-20) population. In creating Table 7-2 the following definitions are used:

- o Class 9 overweights are defined as the percentage of vehicles greater than 88,000 pounds
- o Class 9 underweights are defined as the percentage of vehicles less than 20,000 pounds.
- o Class 9 unloaded peak is the bin less than 44,000 pounds with the greatest percentage of trucks.
- o Class 9 loaded peak is the bin 60,000 pounds or larger with the greatest percentage of trucks.

There may be more than one bin identified for the unloaded or loaded peak due to the small sample size collected after validation. Where only one peak exists, the peak rather

than a loaded or unloaded peak is identified. This may happen with single unit trucks. It is not expected to occur with combination vehicles.

Table 7-2 GVW Characteristics of Major sub-groups of Trucks – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

Characteristic	Class 9
Percentage Overweights	0.0%
Percentage Underweights	0.2%
Unloaded Peak	36 kips
Loaded Peak	76 kips

The expected percentage of unclassified vehicles is 1.8%. This is based on the percentage of unclassified vehicles in the post-validation data download.

The graphical screening comparison figures are found in Figure 7-1 through Figure 7-3. These are based on data collected immediately after the validation and may not be wholly representative of the population at the site. They should however provide a sense of the statistics expected when SPS comparison data is computed for the post-validation Sheet 16.

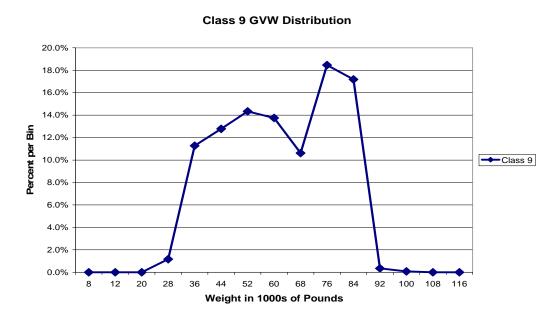


Figure 7-1 Expected GVW Distribution Class 9 – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

#### **Vehicle Distribution Trucks (4-15)**

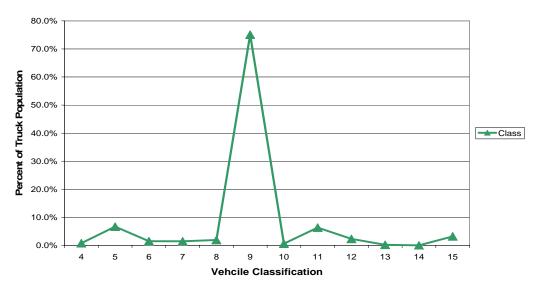


Figure 7-2 Expected Vehicle Distribution – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007



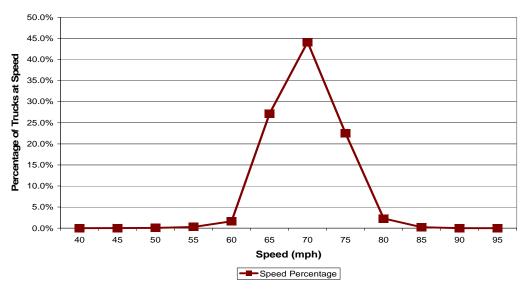


Figure 7-3 Expected Speed Distribution – 470600 – 13-Jun-2007

### 8 Data Sheets

The following is a listing of data sheets incorporated in Appendix A.

Sheet 19 – Truck 1 – 3S2 loaded air suspension (5 pages)
Sheet 19 – Truck 2 – 3S2 partially loaded air suspension split trailer tandem (5 pages)

Sheet 20 – Speed and Classification Verification – Pre-Validation (2 pages) Sheet 20 – Speed and Classification Verification – Post-Validation (2 pages)

Sheet 21 – Pre-Validation (3 pages) Sheet 21 – Post-Validation (3 pages)

Test Truck Photographs (7 pages)

LTPP Mod 3 Classification Scheme (1 page)

Final System Parameters (1 page)

# 9 Updated Handout Guide and Sheet 17

A copy of the handout has been included following this page. It includes a current Sheet 17 with all applicable maps and photographs. Information describing the new installation location is included with the Sheet 17.

# 10 Updated Sheet 18

A current Sheet 18 indicating the contacts, conditions for assessments and evaluations has been attached following the updated handout guide.

# 11 Traffic Sheet 16(s)

Sheet 16s for the pre-validation and post-validation conditions are attached following the current Sheet 18 information at the very end of the report.

# POST-VISIT HANDOUT GUIDE FOR SPS WIM VALIDATION

# **STATE: Tennessee**

# **SHRP ID: 0600**

1.	General Information	1
2.	Contact Information	1
3.	Agenda	1
	Site Location/ Directions	
	Truck Route Information	
	Sheet 17 – Tennessee (470600)	

# Figures

Figure 4-1 Section 470600 near Jackson, Tennessee	2
Photo 6-1 470600_2007_06_13_Upstream.JPG	8
Photo 6-2 470600_2007_06_13_Upstream.JPG	8
Photo 6-3 470600_2007_06_13_Power_Meter.JPG	9
Photo 6-4 470600_2007_06_13_Telephone_Box.JPG	
Photo 6-5 470600_2007_06_13_Cabinet_Exterior.JPG	
Photo 6-6 470600_06_13_Cabinet_Interior_Front.JPG	10
Photo 6-7 470600_2007_06_13_Cabinet_Interior_Back.JPG	
Photo 6-8 470600_2007_06_13_Leading_WIM_Sensor.JPG	
Photo 6-9 470600_2007_06_13_Trailing_WIM_Sensor.JPG	
Photo 6-10 470600_2007_06_13_Leading_Loop.JPG	
Photo 6-11 470600 2007 06 13 Trailing Loop.JPG	

Validation – TN 0600 Assessment, Calibration and Performance Evaluation of LTPP SPS Weigh-in-Motion (WIM) Sites

#### 1. General Information

SITE ID: 470600

LOCATION: I-40 West (Mile Post: 91.67)

VISIT DATE: June 12, 2007

**VISIT TYPE:** Validation

### 2. Contact Information

### POINTS OF CONTACT:

Validation Team Leader: Dean J. Wolf, 301-210-5105, djwolf@mactec.com

Highway Agency: Jim Maxwell, 615-350-4167, james.maxwell@state.tn.us

Gary Wright, 512-977-1856, <a href="mailto:gwright@fugro.com">gwright@fugro.com</a>

FHWA COTR: Debbie Walker, 202-493-3068, deborah.walker@fhwa.dot.gov

FHWA Division Office Liaison: John H. Steele, 615-781-5777,

john.steele@fhwa.dot.gov

LTPP SPS WIM WEB PAGE: http://www.tfhrc.gov/pavement/ltpp/spstraffic/index.htm

# 3. Agenda

BRIEFING DATE: No briefing requested

ONSITE PERIOD: June 12 and 13, 2007

TRUCK ROUTE CHECK: Completed during Assessment (11/18/03) (See Truck Route)

#### 4. Site Location/ Directions

NEAREST AIRPORT: Memphis International Airport, Memphis, TN

DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE: 1.8 miles W of exit 93, US 152/Low Road.

MEETING LOCATION: On Site at 9:00AM

WIM SITE LOCATION: Westbound lane of IH-40, near Milepost 91.67, approximately

3 miles East of Jackson, TN (35° 42' 555" North and 88° 39' 800" West)

WIM SITE LOCATION MAP: See Figure 4.1

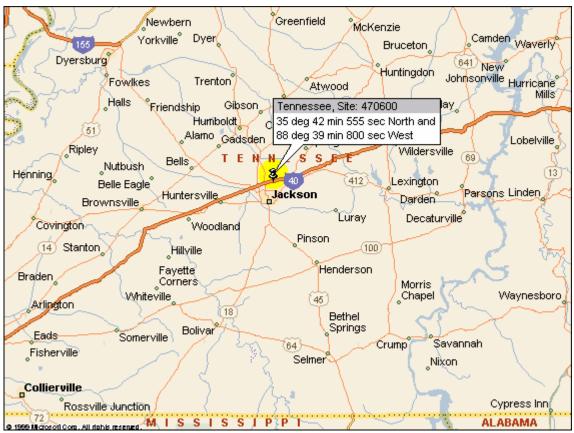


Figure 4-1 Section 470600 near Jackson, Tennessee

#### 5. Truck Route Information

ROUTE RESTRICTIONS: None

SCALE LOCATION: Lowe's Country Store, I-40 at Exit 87, Jackson, TN. Contact Carol Delane, Ph: 731-422-0901 (35<sup>o</sup> 67. 897' North and 88<sup>o</sup> 74. 7444' West)

#### TRUCK ROUTE:

- Westbound Turnaround Route 70 (Exit 87) 4.96 miles from the site (35<sup>o</sup> 40' 786" North and 88<sup>o</sup> 44' 607").
- Eastbound Turnaround Route 152/Law Road (Exit 93) 1.60 miles from the site (35<sup>0</sup> 43' 105" North and 88<sup>0</sup> 38' 099").

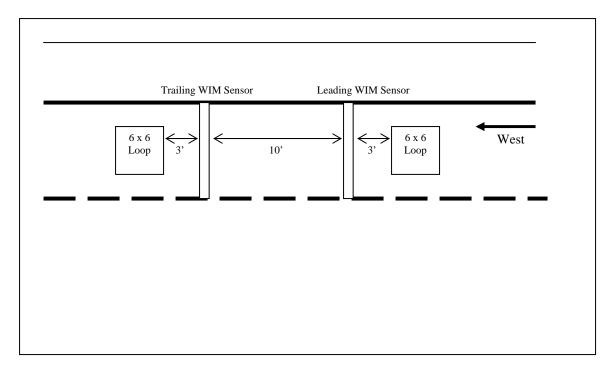
6. Sheet 17 – Tennessee (470600)		
1.* ROUTEI-40WBMILEPOST91.67	'LTPP DIRI	ECTION - NS E W
2.* WIM SITE DESCRIPTION - Grade<_1 Nearest SPS section upstream of the site _ Distance from sensor to nearest upstream S	project out of st	tudy
3.* LANE CONFIGURATION Lanes in LTPP direction2_	Lane width	_12_ ft
Median - $1 - painted$ 2 - physical barrier 3 - grass 4 - none	Shoulder -	1 – curb and gutter  2 – paved AC  3 – paved PCC  4 – unpaved  5 – none
Shoulder width _11 ft		
4.* PAVEMENT TYPEAsphalt Concrete _		
5.* PAVEMENT SURFACE CONDITION – Dist Date: <u>6/13/2007</u> Photo: 470600_2007_06_13_Up Date: <u>6/13/2007</u> Photo: 470600_2007_06_13_Do Date: Filename:	pstream.JPG ownstream.JPG	
6. * SENSOR SEQUENCE <u>loop – quartz piez</u>	o – quartz piezo	o – loop
7. * REPLACEMENT AND/OR GRINDING REPLACEMENT AND/OR GRINDING REPLACEMENT AND/OR GRINDING	//	
8. RAMPS OR INTERSECTIONS  Intersection/driveway within 300 m upstreadistance  Intersection/driveway within 300 m downs distance Is shoulder routinely used for turns or passing	tream of sensor	
9. DRAINAGE (Bending plate and load cell syst	ems only)	1 – Open to ground 2 – Pipe to culvert 3 – None
Clearance under plate in Clearance/access to flush fines from under	system Y / N	

# 10. \* CABINET LOCATION Same side of road as LTPP lane $\underline{Y} / N$ Median $\underline{Y} / \underline{N}$ Behind barrier $\underline{Y} / \underline{N}$ Distance from edge of traveled lane \_4\_ \_4\_ ft Distance from system \_\_\_\_5\_0\_\_ ft TYPE \_\_\_\_\_3R\_\_\_\_\_ CABINET ACCESS controlled by LTPP / STATE / JOINT ? Contact - name and phone number: Alternate - name and phone number 11. \* POWER Distance to cabinet from drop \_\_\_\_\_32 \_\_\_ ftOverhead / underground / solar / AC in cabinet? Service provider \_\_\_\_\_ Phone number \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \* TELEPHONE Distance to cabinet from drop \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_ ft Overhead / under ground / cell? Service provider \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number 13.\* SYSTEM (software & version no.)- iSINC Computer connection – RS232 / Parallel port / USB / Other \_\_\_\_\_ 14. \* TEST TRUCK TURNAROUND time 1 5 minutes DISTANCE 1 6 mi. 15. PHOTOS **FILENAME** 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Power\_Meter.JPG Power source 470600 2007 06 13 Telephone Box.JPG Phone source Cabinet exterior 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Cabinet\_Exterior.JPG Cabinet interior 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Cabinet\_Interior\_Front.JPG 470600 2007 06 13 Cabinet Interior Back.JPG 470600 2007 06 13 Leading WIM Sensor.JPG Weight sensors 470600 2007 06 13 Trailing WIM Sensor.JPG Classification sensors N/A Other sensors Description loops 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Leading\_Loop.JPG 470600 2007 06 13 Trailing Loop.JPG

Downstream direction at sensors on LTPP lane 470600 2007 06 13 Downstream.JPG Upstream direction at sensors on LTPP lane 470600 2007 06 13 Upstream.JPG

COMMENTS GPS Coordinates for Site: 35 <sup>0</sup> 42' 555" North and 88 <sup>0</sup> 39' 800"		
new site is 164 feet west of old site.		
Amenities:Various Hotels, Restaurants, Gas Stations etc. can be found 6 to 11 miles west of the site in Jackson, TN. Exits 80 A & B, 82 A & B and 85.		
_Posted Speed limit – 70 mph		
COMPLETED BYDean J. Wolf		
PHONE _301-210-5105 DATE COMPLETED _0_6_/_1_2_/ _2_0_0_7_		

# Sketch of equipment layout



Site Map



Photo 6-1 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Upstream.JPG



Photo 6-2 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Upstream.JPG



Photo 6-3 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Power\_Meter.JPG



Photo 6-4 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Telephone\_Box.JPG



Photo 6-5 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Cabinet\_Exterior.JPG



Photo 6-6 470600\_06\_13\_Cabinet\_Interior\_Front.JPG



Photo 6-7 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Cabinet\_Interior\_Back.JPG



Photo 6-8 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Leading\_WIM\_Sensor.JPG

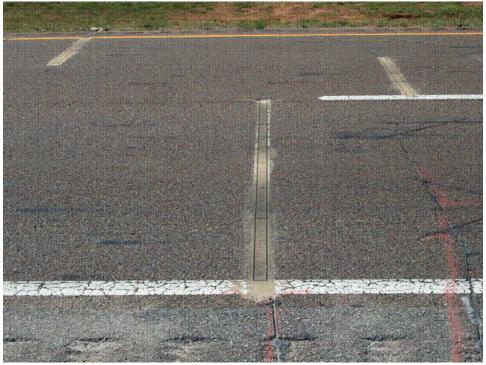


Photo 6-9 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Trailing\_WIM\_Sensor.JPG



Photo 6-10 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Leading\_Loop.JPG

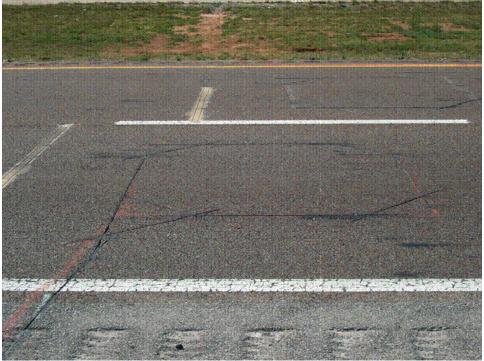


Photo 6-11 470600\_2007\_06\_13\_Trailing\_Loop.JPG

SHEET 18	STATE CODE	[ 47]
LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA	SPS PROJECT ID	[ <u>0600</u> ]
WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) <u>6/13/2007</u>	<u>7</u>

Rev. 05/15/07

1.	DA	ATA PROCESSING –
	a.	State only LTPP read only LTPP download
	b.	LTPP download and copy to state  Data Review –
		<ul> <li>State per LTPP guidelines</li> <li>State −  Weekly  Twice a Month  Monthly  Quarterly</li> <li>LTPP</li> </ul>
	c.	Data submission –  State – Weekly Twice a month Monthly Quarterly  LTPP
2.	EQ	QUIPMENT –
	a.	Purchase –  State  LTPP
	b.	Installation −  ☐ Included with purchase ☐ Separate contract by State ☐ State personnel ☐ LTPP contract
	c.	Maintenance –  Contract with purchase – Expiration Date _5 years from installation_  Separate contract LTPP – Expiration Date  Separate contract State – Expiration Date  State personnel
	d.	Calibration –  Vendor  State  LTPP
	e.	Manuals and software control −  ☐ State ☐ LTPP
	f.	Power −  i. Type −  ☐ Overhead  ☐ Underground ☐ Solar  ii. Payment −  ☐ State ☐ LTPP ☐ N/A

SHEET 18	STATE CODE	[ 47]
LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA	SPS PROJECT ID	[ 0600]
WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) <u>6/13/200</u>	<u>7</u>

Rev. 05/15/07

	g.	Communication –
		i. Type −       ii. Payment −
3.	PA	VEMENT –
	a.	Type −  ☐ Portland Concrete Cement  ☐ Asphalt Concrete
	b.	Allowable rehabilitation activities –  Always new Replacement as needed Grinding and maintenance as needed Maintenance only No remediation
	c.	Profiling Site Markings –  Permanent  Temporary
4.	ON a.	N SITE ACTIVITIES – WIM Validation Check - advance notice required <u>2</u> ☐ days ☐ weeks
	b.	Notice for straightedge and grinding check days weeks  i. On site lead -  State  LTPP
		ii. Accept grinding –  State  LTPP
	c.	Authorization to calibrate site –  State only  LTPP
	d.	Calibration Routine –    LTPP –   Semi-annually   Annually     State per LTPP protocol –   Semi-annually   Annually     State other –

SHEET 18	STATE CODE	[ 47]
LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA	SPS PROJECT ID	[ <u>0600</u> ]
WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) <u>6/13/200</u>	<u>7</u>

Rev. 05/15/07

	e.	Test V i.	Vehicles Trucks –			
			1st – Air suspension 3S2	State		□ LTPP
			2nd – <u>3S2 different weigh</u> 3rd – <u> </u>	State		LIFF
			4th –	State	LTPP	
		ii.	Loads –	State		
		iii.	Drivers –	State		
	f.	Contr	actor(s) with prior successful exp	erience in WIM	I calibration in	state:
		_Fugr	o- BRE, IRD_			
	g.	Acces	ss to cabinet			
		i.	Personnel Access –			
			<ul><li>☐ State only</li><li>☐ Joint</li></ul>			
			LTPP			
		ii.	Physical Access –			
			Key			
			Combination			
	h.	State	personnel required on site –	☐Yes ⊠No	)	
	i.	Traffi	c Control Required –	☐Yes ⊠No	)	
	j.	Enfor	cement Coordination Required –	☐Yes ⊠No	)	
5.			ECIFIC CONDITIONS –			
	a.		s and accountability –			
			rts –			
	c.	Other	'			
	d.	Specia	al Conditions –			
6.	CC	ONTAC	CTS –			
	a.	Equip	oment (operational status, access,	etc.) –		
			Name: Roy Czinku	Phor	ne: <u>(306) 653-6</u>	<u>627</u>
			Agency: IRD			

SHEET 18	STATE CODE	[ 47]
LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA	SPS PROJECT ID	[ <u>0600</u> ]
WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) 6/13/2007	

Rev. 0

WIM SITE COORDINATION	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) 6/13/2007	
15/07		
b. Maintenance (equipment) –		
Name: Roy Czinku	Phone: (306) 653-6627	
Agency: <u>IRD</u>		
c. Data Processing and Pre-Visit Data –		
Name: Roy Czinku	Phone: (306) 653-6627	
Agency: <u>IRD</u>		
d. Construction schedule and verification	on –	
Name: Jim Maxwell	Phone: <u>615-350-4167</u>	
Agency: TN DOT		
e. Test Vehicles (trucks, loads, drivers)	_	
Name:	Phone:	
Agency:		
f. Traffic Control –		
Name:	Phone:	
Agency:		
g. Enforcement Coordination –		
Name:	Phone:	
Agency:		
h. Nearest Static Scale		
Name: <u>Lowe's Country</u> Lo	ocation: I-40 at Exit 87, Jackson, TN.	
Store, Carol Delane		

Phone: <u>731-422-0901</u>

#### SHEET 16 LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA SITE CALIBRATION SUMMARY

*STATE ASSIGNED ID	[]
*STATE CODE	[ 47]
*SHRP SECTION ID	[ 0600]

## SITE CALIBRATION INFORMATION

1.	* DATE OF CALIBRATION (MONTH/DAY/YEAR	.) [6/12/2007]
2.	* TYPE OF EQUIPMENT CALIBRATED	CLASSIFIERX_ BOTH
3.	* REASON FOR CALIBRATION  REGULARLY SCHEDULED SITE VISIT  EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT  DATA TRIGGERED SYSTEM REVISION  X OTHER (SPECIFY) LTPP Validation	RESEARCH TRAINING NEW EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION
4.	* SENSORS INSTALLED IN LTPP LANE AT THIS BARE ROUND PIEZO CERAMIC CHANNELIZED ROUND PIEZO CHANNELIZED FLAT PIEZO OTHER (SPECIFY)	S SITE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): BARE FLAT PIEZO LOAD CELLS INDUCTANCE LOOPS  CAPACITANCE PADS
5.	EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERIRD/ PAT Tr	affic
	WIM SYSTEM C	CALIBRATION SPECIFICS**
6.**	CALIBRATION TECHNIQUE USED: TRAFFIC STREAMSTATIC SCA	ALE (Y/N) X TEST TRUCKS
	NUMBER OF TRUCKS COMPARED	2 NUMBER OF TEST TRUCKS USED
	TYPE PER FHWA 13 BIN SYSTEM SUSPENSION: 1 - AIR; 2 - LEAF SPRING 3 - OTHER (DESCRIBE)	
7.	SUMMARY CALIBRATION RESULTS (EXPR MEAN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DYNAMIC AND STATIC GVW DYNAMIC AND STATIC SINGLE AXLES DYNAMIC AND STATIC DOUBLE AXLES	1.4 STANDARD DEVIATION 1.4 STANDARD DEVIATION 3.0
8.	3 NUMBER OF SPEEDS AT WHICH CAI	LIBRATION WAS PERFORMED
9.	DEFINE THE SPEED RANGES USED (MPH) _	60 65 70
10. 11.*		E? (Y/N) <u>N</u>
	IF YES, LIST AND DEFINE AUTO-CA	ALIBRATION VALUE:
	CIL A CONTIN	
	CLASSIFIE	ER TEST SPECIFICS***
12.*	*** METHOD FOR COLLECTING INDEPENDENT VIDEOX MANUAL	T VOLUME MEASUREMENT BY VEHICLE CLASS: PARALLEL CLASSIFIERS
13.	METHOD TO DETERMINE LENGTH OF COU	UNT TIME _X_ NUMBER OF TRUCKS
14.	MEAN DIFFERENCE IN VOLUMES BY VEHI *** FHWA CLASS 9 0.0 *** FHWA CLASS 8 0.0	FHWA CLASS
	*** PERCENT "UNCLASSIFIED" VEHICLES:	FHWA CLASS
	RSON LEADING CALIBRATION EFFORT: <u>Dear</u> DNTACT INFORMATION: 301-210-5105	n J. Wolf, MACTEC rev. November 9, 1999
1 - `		

#### SHEET 16 LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA SITE CALIBRATION SUMMARY

*STATE ASSIGNED ID	[]
*STATE CODE	[ 47]
*SHRP SECTION ID	[ 0600]

## SITE CALIBRATION INFORMATION

1.	* DATE OF CALIBRATION (MONTH/DAY/YEAR)	[ 6/13/2007]
2.	* TYPE OF EQUIPMENT CALIBRATED V	VIMCLASSIFIER _X_BOTH
	* REASON FOR CALIBRATION  REGULARLY SCHEDULED SITE VISIT  EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT  DATA TRIGGERED SYSTEM REVISION  X_ OTHER (SPECIFY) LTPP Validation	RESEARCH TRAINING NEW EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION
	* SENSORS INSTALLED IN LTPP LANE AT THIS SBARE ROUND PIEZO CERAMICECHANNELIZED ROUND PIEZOLCHANNELIZED FLAT PIEZO XLOTHER (SPECIFY)	ITE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  BARE FLAT PIEZO _X_ BENDING PLATES  OAD CELLS QUARTZ PIEZO  NDUCTANCE LOOPS CAPACITANCE PADS
5.	EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERIRD/ PAT Traf	<u>ic</u>
	WIM SYSTEM CA	LIBRATION SPECIFICS**
6.**	CALIBRATION TECHNIQUE USED: TRAFFIC STREAMSTATIC SCAL	E (Y/N) X TEST TRUCKS
	NUMBER OF TRUCKS COMPARED	2 NUMBER OF TEST TRUCKS USED
	TYPE PER FHWA 13 BIN SYSTEM SUSPENSION: 1 - AIR; 2 - LEAF SPRING 3 - OTHER (DESCRIBE)	
7.	SUMMARY CALIBRATION RESULTS (EXPREMENTED PROPERTY OF A STATIC GVW DYNAMIC AND STATIC SINGLE AXLES DYNAMIC AND STATIC DOUBLE AXLES	1.1 STANDARD DEVIATION 2.1 0.5 STANDARD DEVIATION 4.4
8.	3 NUMBER OF SPEEDS AT WHICH CALII	BRATION WAS PERFORMED
9.	DEFINE THE SPEED RANGES USED (MPH)	606570
10. 11.*	* IS AUTO-CALIBRATION USED AT THIS SITE?  IF YES, LIST AND DEFINE AUTO-CAL	(Y/N) <u>N</u>
	CLASSIFIER	TEST SPECIFICS***
12.*	** METHOD FOR COLLECTING INDEPENDENT VIDEO X MANUAL	OLUME MEASUREMENT BY VEHICLE CLASS: PARALLEL CLASSIFIERS
13.	METHOD TO DETERMINE LENGTH OF COUN	T TIME _X_ NUMBER OF TRUCKS
14.	MEAN DIFFERENCE IN VOLUMES BY VEHICE *** FHWA CLASS 9 0.0 *** FHWA CLASS 8 0.0	FHWA CLASS
	*** PERCENT "UNCLASSIFIED" VEHICLES: _	FHWA CLASS
	RSON LEADING CALIBRATION EFFORT: <u>Dean J</u> DNTACT INFORMATION: <u>301-210-5105</u>	. Wolf, MACTEC rev. November 9, 1999



Sheet 19		* STATE_CODE	4-1
LTPP Traffic D		* SPS PROJECT ID	0600
*CALIBRATION TEST Rev. 08/31/01	TRUCK #	* DATE	6.12.07
PART I.			¥
			TRUCK # 05
1.* FHWA Class 2.	* Number of Axles	<u> </u>	Tophise # 05
AXLES - units - lbs / 100s lbs / k	g		1154TH - 731-501-02
3. Empty Truck 4. Axle Weight	Loaded Axle Weight Table 5 - clay	5.* Post-Test Average Loaded Axle Weight Tame 1 day	6.* Measured D)irectly or C)alculated? D / C
B C	Table 5.2 day 2	Table 1. Loay	D / C D / C
D			D/ C
E	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		D// C
F		de de la companya de	<b>p</b> / C
GVW (same units as axles)			day
7. a) Empty GVW	*c) Post Test Lo	e-Test Loaded weight eaded Weight Post Test – Pre-test	75100 14620 480
GEOMETRY			
8 a) * Tractor Cab Style - Cab Over	Engine / Conventional	b) * Sleeper Cab?	Y/N
9. a) * Make: with white b) * N	Model: <u>٦</u> ٧		
10.* Trailer Load Distribution Descr	ription:		
Overotte LADED 120 1	on goy NAIGE		
			<del> </del>
11. a) Tractor Tare Weight (units): _			
b). Trailer Tare Weight (units):			
o, iimioi imo iivigiii (miito).			

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*CALIBRA	TION TEST TRUCK # [	* DATE	(6-12-S
Rev. 08/31/01			
12.* Axle Spacing – units	s m / feet and inches / fee	eet and tenths	246
A to B 15.5	B to C 4.4	C to D 21-6	
	D to E	E to F	
Wheelbased (mea	sured A to last)	Computed	
3. *Kingpin Offset Fron	n Axle B (units)	s to the rear)	
	( + is	s to the rear)	
SUSPENSION			
Axle 14. Tire Size	15 * Sugnantion Descript	ion (leaf, air, no. of leaves, 1	tonor or flot loof oto)
	*		• , ,
B 80622.5			
C 802 22.5			
D 9,25 R)5			
E \$25 815	Alla		
F	who man and the same and the sa		
6. Cold Tire Pressures (p	osi) – from right to left		
~			
teering Axle Ax	le B Axle C	Axle D	Axle E
	Machibi didukus dan		
***************************************	~	AAAAAAAAWWWWWWWWWWWAWAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	**************************************
	***************************************		
	<u></u>		

\* STATE\_CODE

\* SPS PROJECT ID

0600

Sheet 19

LTPP Traffic Data

Sheet 19	* STATE_CODE	47
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0603
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # (	* DATE	6-02-07

Rev. 08/31/01

#### PART II

Table 1. Axle and GVW computations - pre-test

Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	GVW
I	II	III	IV	V	V
	-I	-II	-III	-IV	
V	VI-	VII-	VIII-	IX,	X
-VI	VII	VIII	IX		
					XI
Avg.					

Table 2. Raw Axle and GVW measurements

Axles	Meas.	Pre-test Weight	Post-test Weight
A	I		
A + B	П		
A + B + C	Ш		
A + B + C + D	IV		
A+B+C+D+E(1)	V		
B+C+D+E	VI		
C+D+E	VII		
D+E	VIII		
E	IX		
A + B + C + D + E (2)	X		
A + B + C + D + E (3)	XI		

Table 3. Axle and GVW computations - post -test

Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	GVW
I	п	lm	IV	V	V
	-I	-II	-III	-IV	
V	VI-	VII-	VIII-	IX,	X
-VI	VII	VIII	IX		
					XI
Avg.					

	L7	Sheet 19 TPP Traffic Data		······································	* STATE_CC * SPS PROJE	······································		0
Rev. 08/31/01		TION TEST TR	UCK # 1		* DATE			(5-1
		<b>.</b>	dy	· Americanopa				
		computations						
Axle A	Axle B	Ax	le C	Axle D	A	xle E	G\	/W
I	П	Ш		IV	V		V	
	-I	-11		-III	<u>-Γ</u>	V		
V -VI	VI- VII	VII VII		VIII- IX	IX		X	
							XI	
Avg.			<u> </u>	<u> </u>			***	
	w data – Axle	e scales – pre-1	est da		J	7510 7467 - 48		
Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle	E A	xle F	GVW
1	9960	14170	14170	18411			***************************************	75120
2	10140	14060	14060	1842				75100
3	10120	14070	14070	1841				75080
Average	3007Q	14100	14100	1841-8				75100
TVOIASC	13007			1.0.1.7		7		
Table 6 De	w data – Axle	. cooloc						
Pass	$\frac{\text{W data} - Axie}{\text{Axle A}}$	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle	E A.	ula E	CVW
	Axie A	Axic b	Axic	Axie D	Axie	E A.	xle F	GVW
1								
2								
3								
Average								
Fable 7 Day	ur doto - Anda	scales – post-	tant					
	***************************************			A1 - T		T A.	1. 17	CVIII
Pass	Axle A	Axle B	1398 <sub>0</sub>	Axle D	Axle		xle F	GVW 14620
<u>1</u>	1000	13980	12 60	18400	) 184	<u> </u>		14650
2								
3	0.2		. m 17 80	2.2.4.	l es a	(C)		way i f
Average	9860	13980	13980	18400	184	v0		74620
Measured B	y			Verified :	Ву	WO		

		Sheet 19			TATE_CODE		
	······································	PP Traffic Data TION TEST TR	·	*****	PS PROJECT ID ATE		Öξ. −i/
Rev. 08/31/0					2 1 2 2		Vs ~ (
7.2	*b) Average *c) Post Test *d) Difference	t Loaded We: ce Post Test -	ight - Pre-test	7511 C 7464 C	)		
	Raw data – Ax	7					
Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	10280	13980	13980	18430	18430		75100
2	10260	13960	13960	18460	18460		75100
3	10320	13960	13960	18440	18440		75120
Average	10290	13920	13970	18440	18447		7540
	87	67	61	3	3		107
Table 6.2. 1	Raw data – Ax	le scales –					
Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1							
2							
3				**************************************			
Average							
Table 7.2 R	taw data – Axle	e scales – pos	st-test				
Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	lando	13650	13650	19450	18450		74640
2							
3							
Average	10440	13650	1960	18450	18450		74640

Weight date 613 07

Measured By Verified By

Sheet 19	* STATE_CODE	
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	060
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 2 Rev. 08/31/01	* DATE	6-12
PART I.		
1 * 1717111   0   0   1   0   0	للم الم	TYLVEL # 02
1.* FHWA Class 2.* Number of Axles		MAILER # 107
AXLES - units - <u>lbs</u> / 100s lbs / kg	no.	MG-731-217-4217
3. Empty Truck 4.* Pre-Test Average	5.* Post-Test Average	6.* Measured
Axle Weight Loaded Axle	Loaded Axle	D)irectly or
Weight A See day	Weight Ann 1	C)alculated?
A	- 50 my	<b>p</b> / C
B	table 1	<b>p</b> / C
C Gle Day 2	See day 2	<b>D</b> / C
tololo	7	
D	. V TWAE! U	<b>p</b> / C
E		П / С
F		<b>b</b> / C
GVW (same units as axles)		d. :
		dayl
	Pre-Test Loaded weight	67480
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Loaded Weight	67520
*d) Difference	e Post Test – Pre-test	<u> 460                                   </u>
GEOMETRY		
8 a) * Tractor Cab Style - Cab Over Engine / Conventions	al b) * Sleeper Cab?	Y/N
9. a) * Make: <u>KENWETH</u> b) * Model: <u>`92</u> <u>16</u>	<u>o</u>	
10 * Tunilou I and Distribution Description		
10.* Trailer Load Distribution Description:		
STEEL PUTTES LOADED CONTROLINE @ MID TR	An UGa	
11 T T		
11. a) Tractor Tare Weight (units):		
b). Trailer Tare Weight (units):		
6420060018_SPSWIM_TO_16_47_2.82_0600_Truck_2_Sheet_19.6	doc	

Rev. 08/3	1/01					
12.* Ax	le Spacing – units	m / feet and	inches / feet	and tenths		
A to B	16.1	B to C	. 4	C to D	26.7	
		D to E	· . 3	E to F	525	
7	Wheelbased (measur	red A to last)		Compute	d_57.5	
13. *Kir	ngpin Offset From A	xle B (units)	( + is to	the rear)	1.7_)_	
SUSPE	NSION					
Axle	14. Tire Size	15.* Suspensi	on Description	n (leaf, air, no	o. of leaves, tape	er or flat leaf, etc.)
A	75°C 24.5	2 LEA	६ हास्स			
В	75022.5					
$\mathbf{C}$	<u> 15ezz.5</u>					
D	11224.5					
E	11224.5					
F	AMMANAMA					
16. Cold	l Tire Pressures (psi)	) – from right to	left			
Steering	Axle Axle	В	Axle C	Ax	le D	Axle E
<del></del>	4444/9911111111111111111111111111111111			***************************************		
					***************************************	
				·		

\* STATE\_CODE

\* DATE

\* SPS PROJECT ID

47

0400

6-12-07

Sheet 19

LTPP Traffic Data

\*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 2

Sheet 19	* STATE CODE	47
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0600
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 2-	* DATE	6-12-57

Rev. 08/31/01

#### PART II

Table 1. Axle and GVW computations - pre-test

Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	GVW	
I	l II	ш	IV	V	V	
	-I	-II	-III	-IV		
V -VI	VI- VII	VII- VIII	VIII- IX	IX`	X	
					XI	
Avg.						

Table 2. Raw Axle and GVW measurements

Axles	Meas.	Pre-test Weight	Post-test Weight
A	I		
A + B	п		
A + B + C	Ш		
A + B + C + D	IV		
A+B+C+D+E(1)	V		
B+C+D+E	VI		
C + D + E	VII		
D+E	VIII		
E	IX		
A + B + C + D + E (2)	X		
A + B + C + D + E (3)	XI		

Table 3. Axle and GVW computations - post -test

Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	GVW	
I	II	III	IV	V	V	
	-I	-II	-III	-IV		
V -VI	VI- VII	VII- VIII	VIII- IX	IX,	X	
					XI	
Avg.						

	Sheet 19					* STATE CODE * SPS PROJECT ID		
	LTPP Traffic Data  *CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 2					ID	0600 6-12-	
Rev. 08/31/0					* DATE	dayl	(3,00)	
Axle A	Axle B	1 1	ile C	Axle D	Axle	F	GVW	
	II	III		IV	V		V	
	-I	-II		-III	-IV		•	
v -VI	VI- VII	VI	I-	VIII- IX	IX,		X	
- V I							XI	
Avg.								
Гable 5. R	aw data – Axle	scales – pre-	test - Nay	1		67980 67820 - 460		
Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW	
<u> </u>	10,43-0	15890	13870	14640	14640	)	67980	
2	10900	13940	13940	1460	0 14600		61930	
3	08801	13960	13960	14590	14590		67980	
Average	10900	13930	13930	44100	t <del>ure</del> o		67980	
				14610	14610	<b>&gt;</b>		
Гable 6. R	aw data – Axle	scales -		***************************************				
-	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW	
ass	1							
			1	1	i		i	
Pass 1 2								

Table 7. Raw data – Axle scales – post-test

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW	
1	10,20	13850	13850	14600	14600		67520	
2								
3								
Average	(0620	13850	13850	14600	14600		67520	

Measured By	D2W	Verified By _	2/10	
			V	

Sheet 19	* STATE CODE	4-7
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	Q6 00
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK #2	* DATE	06-13-07

Rev. 08/31/01

Day 2

7.2

\*b) Average Pre-Test Loaded weight

\*c) Post Test Loaded Weight

\*d) Difference Post Test – Pre-test

47500 67060

<u>- 440</u>

Table 5.2. Raw data – Axle scales – pre-test

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	10560	13900	13900	14570	14570		67500
2	10540	13910	13910	14560	14560		67480
3	10580	13890	13890	14580	14580		67520
Average	10560	13900	13900	14570	14570		67500

Table 6.2. Raw data – Axle scales –

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1				***			
2							
3							
Average							

Table 7.2 Raw data – Axle scales – post-test

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	10320	13750	(3750	14620	14620		67060
2							
3							
Average	८०३२०	13750	13750	14620	14620		67060

Measured By W	Verified By	\$100	Weight date	4 (3/07
---------------	-------------	-------	-------------	---------

***************************************	LT	PP Traffic I	Data			OJECT II	)	ev ev	tu es en
Speed an		eation Chec		of* 2	* DATE	00201 1		<u>/                                    </u>	00 <u>0</u>
Rev. 08/3	31/2001	***************************************							
WIM	WIM	WIM	Obs.	Obs	WIM	WIM	WIM	Obs.	Obs
speed	class	Record	Speed	Class	speed	class	Record	Speed	Class
C8	9	4579	70	9	64	9	5738	65	9
72	9	4607	70	9	69	9	5762	69	9
70	9	4616	70	1	64	5	5774	64	5
<u> </u>	7	4624	69	9	69	<del></del>	5792	71	<u> </u>
57	17	4643	53	11	69	9	5808	69	9
05	1	5089	<u>(5</u>	9	70_	11	5814	70	11
60	11	5102	6.2	q	67	4	5823	68	9
70	9	5/06	61	9		7	5828	73.CA	<u></u>
65	9	5152	<u> </u>	59	<u> </u>	9	5850	GZ	9
62	9	5159	62	9	64	9	5881	6468	1
66	q	5171	65	વ	69	9	5890	70	9
Ç9	4	5190	69	Q	74	9	5895	74	- A
62	q	5201	<u>C1</u>	9	Ç1	9	5904	62	9
<u>Ç3</u>	9	5208	63	9	GH	9	5927	62 ET	q
67	<u> </u>	5273	68	5	70	11	5948	76	11
64	9	5309	64	9	71	9	597¢	71	9
<u> </u>	7	5613	64	7	<u> </u>	11	5985	62	11
<u>GS</u>	9	5620	<u> </u>	9	74	9	5993	74	9
69	9	5632	<u> Gq</u>	9	68	9	6004	70	9
<u> </u>	9	5640	<u> </u>	9	62	11	6014	63	11
68	4	5645	68	9	<u> </u>	4	6029	70	4
71	9	5664	71	4	70	4	6247	70	1
65	<u> </u>	5668	<u> 65 </u>	9 .	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	6258	70	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	5680	<u>G5</u>	1	66	<u> </u>	6267	<u> 69</u>	Ů.
Deserted.	3	5688	66	5	67	7	6276	68	4
Recorded	by		Dire	ection <u>W</u>	_ Lane _	Time f	rom <u>ルラ</u>	to _ <b>_1</b>	2:17

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Sheet 20

		Sheet 20			* STATE				47
G 1		PP Traffic I		<u> </u>		OJECT_IE		······································	4 O C
Rev 08/3	d Classific 1/2001	ation Chec	KS * 7_	of* 2	* DATE		<u> </u>	1 2 / 2	<u>001</u>
WIM	WIM	WIM	Obs.	Obs	WIM	WIM	WIM	Obs.	Obs
speed	class	Record	Speed	Class	speed	class	Record	Speed	Class
71	9	6287	72	9	68	9	700C	68	9
70	q	6321	70	9	C2	9	7017	CH	9
68	q	C 330	6 q	9	68	8	7027	70	8
G q	9	6341	C 9	9	70	<u> </u>	7032	69	4
64	9	6357	66	q	<u>G3</u>	<u>Z</u>	7043	65	7
72	9	G 3 C G	72	9	(35	q	7055	65	9
67	q	6374	<u> </u>	9	72	q	7064	72	9
68	q	6378	69	2	63	9	7097	63	9
69	9	G 396	69	9	74	9	7119	73	9
77	The same of the sa	6407	76	7	66	9	7147	68	9
70	8	6428	70	48	70	9	7155	G q	9
<b>C7</b>	9	6446	67	q	73	12	7173	73	12
72	9	6453	72	9	71	-mary	7183	71	7
<u> </u>	10	6543	EG A	10	64	9	7205	64	9
67	9	6562	67	9	70	9	7214	70	9
72	q	6571	72	q	71	9	7220	71	9
67	9	6579	CC	q	72	9	7228	72	9
67	12	G584	68	12	68	9	7431	70	4
61	5	6606	62	4	62	4	7439	64	Å
69	9	6626	72	q	71	8	7445	71	8
CH	11		cs to 7	11	68	9	7454	7069	9
64	9	6983	64	9	69	9	74 <b>\$</b> C	C9	9
60	٩	6491	67	9	73	7	7468	<b>10</b> 75	7
69	8	6996	<u> 69</u>	8	65	<u> </u>	7494	C4	9

 G1
 9
 7001
 60
 9
 71
 9
 7514
 69
 9

 Recorded by MT
 Direction W
 Lane
 4
 Time from 12:17
 to
 12:50

M

	LJ	TPP Traffic 1	Data		*SPS PR	OJECT I	D	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	) & O
•••••	······································	ication Chec	ks * \	of* 2	* DATE			/ 13/2	331 <del>100</del> 03111120133011111111111
Rev. 08/3 WIM	31/2001 WIM	WIM	Obs.	Obs	WIM	WIM	WIM	Obs.	Obs
speed	class	Record	Speed	Class	speed	class	Record	Speed	Class
67	9	47170	47	9	72.	8	48820	70	8
<b>45</b>	9	47184	65	9	<u>(~7</u>	9	48829	67	9
63	9	47197	64	9	-13	9	48866	72	9
65	9	477295	65		75	9	48875	-7 S	9
65	7	41310	65	9	66	9	<b>48888</b>	66	્ર
<u> 45</u>	9	47329	<u> </u>	9	67	9	500811	(5)	9
<u>l</u> u 6	9	47345	طو)	9	46	9	48912	67	া
62	9	47359	<b>43</b>	9	66	11	48950	67	* *
(v)	9	47366	8	q	(, 0	13	48954	61	13
(7	9	47393	GT	9	67	9	49005	66	9
<u> </u>	9	47398	67	9	68	9	49018	67	9
(,6	9	47406	67	q	62	8	49032	62	°S
62	9	47418	(2	9	68	15	49043	70	12
(5	9	47446	<b>6</b> 5	9	70	9	49049	69	9
64	9	47468	64	9	64	9	49059	64	9
(,7	9	47476	67	9	72	9	49071	77	9
74	9	47491	74	9	(,7	10	49082	66	( )
V5	9	4-750-2	65	9	70	9	49094	70	. 9
70	9	47517	70	9	45	9	49104	65	9
<b>,</b> 6	10	471523	64	ÌÖ	70	े	49122	70	9
(e)	9	47553	<u>(41</u>	9	68	9	49139	68	9
५५	9	47562	<b>65</b>	9	63	ે	49154	63	9
8 )	9	47590	68	9	72	9	49166	73	9
N. S.	9	47606	62	9	(, 6	Ch.	49179	66	9
7)	9	47615	72		70	9	49,198	70	9
Recorded	ı by()	WE	Dire	ection <u>W</u>	_ Lane _	<u> </u>	from 1:03	to <u></u>	.52

\* STATE\_CODE

Sheet 20

	7	Sheet 20			* STATI				42
Speed as		TPP Traffic lication Chec		of* 7_	*SPS PR * DATE	OJECT_I	D 0 G		<u>0000</u>
Rev. 08/.	31/2001			Taylor.		***************************************	<u> </u>	, , , , ,	
WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
69	9	49659	49	9	64	9	50229	64	9
45	9	49683	65	9	סד	9	50270	47	9
72	9	49694	72	9	64	9	50273	( <sub>6</sub> 4	9
82	9	49712	ርገ	9	70	٩	50295	70	9
44	9	49721	CH	9	73	9	50296	73	9
70	9	49735	70	9	72	9	50321	77.	9
70	٩	49749	71	9	65	9	50 )44	(4	q
72	9	49760	72	9	70	વ	20,36.1	70	9
69	6	49774	70	6	70	्रो	50378	70	9
<b>(</b> 9	9	49784	69	ণ	12	9	50387	72	9
68	9	49787	48	9	73	9	50398	70	9
60	9	49809	67	9	64	L.5	50406	66	
~~}	9	49819	76	9	41	9	30421	(* s	9
68	9	49864	69	9	(T	न	50426	<b>67</b>	9
70	9	49870	70	9	67	9	50428	68	9
<b>V</b> 5	9	56089	(4 lo	9	62	9	50451	<b>64</b>	9
66	9	50414	(, <b>%</b>	9	60	9	50459	41	9
l g	9	50116	(8	9	63	9	50461	62	9
71	9	50147		9	68	9	50717	70	٩
69	9	50164	70	9	65	9	50724	65	9
64	707	50174	<b>64</b>		To	9	50734	11	9
65	Ci.	50175	65	9	ري في	9	50743	68	9
40		50176	64	7	65	9	507 <b>5</b> 4	64	9
<b>٧</b> ٦	9	50199	68	9	71	9	50767	71	9
45	9	50219	45	9	68	12	50773	68	12
Recorded	by <u>\</u>	lajli	Dire	ection <u>w</u>	Lane L	1 Time	from <u>\∶53</u>	to 2	30

NC J

Recorded by	1985	1988	2.0	5,0		3	\$ 50 60	20 80 57		F		60	3		3	<b>1</b>	Pyrnt Ra temp Sp	Rev. 08/31/200		
by	67		~	<i>5</i> \$		COLORDON AND	V.	5 7 PJ	2		F	80	67	\$ J			Radar T Speed	/2001		
3	1	دع	<u>67</u>	82	2	l	80	10	1	دو		と		87		87	Truck		11	
	<b>20,000</b>	3		A	5	V	V)				2	w	<b>F</b>	21		<u> </u>	Pass	VIVI Jys	7TA 7 C-	
	72	2	フ ジ 湯	#2:3S	D. C.	せいこと		A	TO THE	71:3		ロジュ	H	H E	10.2	Š	Time	WIN System Test Truck Records	111	7
	が気	7240	3	S 33		227	5325	1	S	3	4	É	25	3 5 5	2837	2813	Record No.	LI UCK NO	LIPP Traffic Data	Sheet 21
	5	<b>5</b>	673 PJ .	3	B	9	2	う シ	<b>E</b>	S.		S	S		೯೩	25	WIM Speed	Cords	c Data	7
	25.4	\$7 \$2 \$35 \$35	3	5.5/5.1	575	37 27	5,5/5,2	<b>3</b>	3	5.715.5 15.55		32 32	2,2/6.5	\$7.8 \$7.1	150 2005	Z.	Axle A weight.	01	2	
Checked by	7.37.0	Ž	3	2000	E STATE	Z	25 155	7		7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7073	73	7.6		73	0.4/74	Axle B weight.			
by	73 73 73 8	37	3	3		Ž			Z Z	6763	5		J Z	3	12/2/2	7.3/10	Axle C weight.			
53	55			30	THE STATE OF THE S	<u> </u>	3	8.47.3	1	7577	T.	25	28.8	77		24.2	Axle D weight.			
5	Ž Ž	378	50	372	4	3078	7774	8,7/ 16,2	17 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	77			53/47	Į.		7373	Axle E weight	* D/	*SP	LS *
									7								Axle F weight	DAIE	*SPS PROJECT_ID	* STATE CODE
	76.0	69,9	76.2	C83	32	75,9		3750	\$	3	75.4	67 - 9	75.7	<u> </u>	75.2	3	GVW		CT ID	DE
	54	40	6,2154	76.0	8	<b>15,4</b>	53	は よ 上		8	5	<b>Z</b> 8.0		50	354	50	A-B space	06/		
,	<u></u>	7	4,3	<u></u>	43	ũ	energeness ment			pow by systematical Print gradiental	Z		Į.	£.,		£	B-C space	12/2	a	
	だ こ こ	23 23 1	H	2012	Z.		23		7	23 53 -0	2	왕.	777		S R	26.8 70.	C-D space	000	0	47
		2	5	707	4		5	I L		[3 [3]			Į.	101		# 7	D-E space		C	
					.)				)								E-F space			٠.

Recorded by			2	**************************************		13		12 22 23		17	5	is is	5	当		700	Pymt	Rev. 08			
led by_	<u>۾</u>	3	3	63	€ 3 € 3	S	ژي' '	<u> </u>		3	9	\$	53	Z	Ö	ج	Radar Speed	08/31/2001			
	<u></u>	دې	land	L.A	}_	83	1	と	lim	2	1-1	H		N	1-1	بع	Truck		_		
3	t分.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<i>L 1</i>	<del>}</del> ~	<u>الم</u>	L.J	<u>د</u> خ د م		5	6	1/2		-2	<u> </u>	00	Pass	11 miles 20 y 1	WIM Sw		
	E	4	James de la constitución de la c		Ë	75.2		E S	55.5		3:3	75	221	ZŽ	12:58	12:58	Time	September 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	tem Test		
	14/58/12/524	生30%			12 25	123 015	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	10%	Ŝ.	244 408		多	833	8396	7777	7764	Record No.		WIM System Test Truck Records	TPP Traffic Data	OL 224
	67 7.)	<u></u>		<b>6</b> 4	60	S	<u>こ</u>	2	<b></b> ヺ.	53	50	Ş	62	3	3	5,	Speed		ecords	ic Data	2
	3	3.3/5.3		5.2 5.3	5	2	2	35.3	Ž	3,4	S S			<u> </u>	300	7.8 J. S. J.	Axle A weight.		7 of		
Checked by	73/3	370	Ž	73	67 75	2 2 2 2 2	J. S	7.4	7077	CATA	E The	ZZ Z	78	7			Axle B weight.	0	۳		
d by		- 57 - 57	5		Z	22	767		77		78	2) 730 730 730 730				5	Axle C weight.				K
	Z	7	3		Z	777,2	52	7377	22	12 T Z Z Z	ž Š		3		#2 23 23 23 24 25	7673	Axle D weight.				
#		33	3	33		7378	22 22 23 44	7		33	2				7.528	7.3773	Axle E weight.	ľ	*	4X,	*
												7					Axle F weight	****	DATE	*SPS PROJECT ID	1 TTT C
	3	\$ \$ \$		6 J	8	33	3	837	1	63	75%	3	73.0	59.57	73	© 300 P	MAĐ		,		אַד
	らた	5	经		**************************************	5	さ	133	\$3.	33	ヹ	X	23	22	\$3,	3	A-B space	<u> </u>	8 /		
	<u>L</u>	de la constante de la constant	granding.	yawaanaanaanaanaanaanaanaanaanaanaanaanaa		£		~L	Ę	Ē	~		ت	more and a second	£	ت	B-C space	\$ SF 1	7 % / *		
	22	23	(	9-) 	227	20,00		200	23	270 8 8	23			2	7 22	26.3	C-D space	(			
						5		to de	Con.	13 13 14			L. L.	to Eu	25	#2  2	D-E space			~i'	
																	E-F space				٠.

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	18.5	E S	0	3		704,5	60	Tab		3	730	130	1120		temp	Rev. 08	
	6	. 53	7	7	70	50 250	57	<u> </u>	<u>න</u>	22		63	67	5	Speed	Rev. 08/31/2001	
	ç	بر ـ	1-1	ريو		<b>)</b> —'		برج	)1	ح		82	1	2	TUCK		
	tury	70	8	5	2	60	1	4	5	1		5	63	ら	Pass		W LLYL UY
	13	#15	6:38	1638	8	28:20	E S	<b>3</b>	52	4	5	りご	57	15:43	me		STOTE TOO
	11566	#33 478	16:38 1V834	IV 829	BOZS	A S	#33 S29	18:03 15ax	TO THE STATE OF TH	+	5338	か <u>当</u> 1384	TILLIS	to a large	No.		WHAT SYSTEM TEST THEN VECOIDS
			3	60	<u></u>	<b>\$</b>	6	-5	()	3	lim.	53	63	53	Speed	4	contra
			3	15.1	基		5.14.5	15.7	25 25	22	3		党	2/1/2	Axle A weight		3 01
	51.33			77.3	S. W.	746	6	5.66.2	54	land land		7	(5)	差	Axle B weight.		2
		1 3 3		1.4	137.6		5	5.9/59	7017			3	37		Axle C weight.	J	
	🤄	~ (~	8.5 n.e	1.8/1.7		3	000	55.5		7	200	3	500	- Service S	Axle D weight.		
		2	2 13.9	1.5	100	33	7.0/2.2	37.6		77	7	3		<del> </del>	<del></del>	4	-
	\$ X				88						and the same of th			Sauling)	Axle F weight		DAIL
	S. Constant		الس	Ē	3	53	<u>c.</u>	52.6	763	89	3	3	762	700	GVW		
	3	3 46	1 5 5 7	9	53	は	15.4	[G. 0	5	5	ガニ	5	5	135,9	A-B space		S (0)
	-		5	س			<u>ئ</u> ك. س	5		3	Service Lancoltonia Lancoltonia	·	£.	~	B-C space	i	17
	2	200	5	24.00	2	\$3 \$0	2	24.0	22.8	25	23	23 50	22	26.8	C-D space		c   c
	22 42			6	E	5	Transless	Ö		8		2	and	10.1	D-E space		-
											8 **	B0	в <u> </u>	· ′	E-F space		

Sheet 21 LTPP Traffic Data

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Sheet 21
LTPP Traffic Data

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26.

25	35 65	2000	2,5	7	93.5 69	870	87.0	000	59,0	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	1 C 0 8	19 0.25	750 64	27.5 63	22.5 59	temp Speed	/80
distremy.	4	gaggarish.	<b>r</b> .)	and the same of	7	and OTH	N	passine.	<i>,</i>	مسم	N		2	and the same of th	2	Inuck	7.56
8	mud	***************************************	X	6	All second	N	V			نى	v3	N	ثر	wellen-		Cass	7
10:35	10:35	D: 15	Side	5.00	6.08	70	4.44	20 12 13	9528	ت	21.50	8.28	LS:8	ĬŢ.	T.	in e	7
WINGS	41183	40410	40403	5365	2988	24242	39234	38 ls 6	38655	35.82	385	2 K 0	37541	37012	37065	No.	
5	S	6	60	3	5	5	2		2	5	C >	67	5	67	2	Speed	12/12/1
524.9	6.5/	5.0/5.5	5.5	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	53/51	5.17	5,3/5,2	2.5	55	150	70 F	5.2/5.0	5.5 15.0	h.5/.	53/5	weight.	
	5.45.9	7.2/	6.6	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	2	7-3/	5		ا ا ا	7	3	12	7.3/6.5	LL/1.9	6.9/	weight.	<u>.</u>
	6.0	1.3	74.0		2	7.0/	14.6	<u> </u>	and here	1.4	6.7	7.0	1 6 B	5.9/	6.4	weight.	
2,2	2.4	87/1.5	15.3	1.0.7	2, 00 N	00 12 10 00 12 10 00 12 10 00 12 10 00 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	4.7	00 70 70	1	19.6	1	57/2	7.71	l .	7.6/	weight.	· ·
<u>.</u>	le's	07/0.7	5.8/6.0	0.0		1.0/	7.5	50	2000	2.5	21.6	7,0/	7.7.7	7,4	7.7.5	weight.	1
						-					*	7				Axle F weight	1
깄	62.0	.co.	56.4	L N	60	-J	0 0	10	55	75.0	2	76.	00	L., J	00 E_	GVW	2
2	5	15:5	£,0	25.	0,3	グ	60	<u>万</u>	<u></u>	, T.,	16.0	15.4	E O	is. 4	15.0	A-B space	
53	T	,£	1	, <del>,</del> ,	Ţ. Vá	,T	7.7	Z.	- Land	Ę,	Æ W	<u> </u>	4.3	デン	4.3	space	
21.1	24.5	21.8	5	21.0	24.9	21.28	26,8	21.0	26.0	21.7	24.9	21.7	24.8	21.6	24.8	Space	)
F	G.	nda.	5	5	6,	profession .	1 Ø. I	, <b>L</b> ,	6	Harrison f	(0)	-	0	4	5	D-E space	
																space	<b>I</b>

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212 02.5 5.6 7.8 1075 2.0 25 3 Pvmt temp Recorded by 7.8 ر نگست *な* る وكي 28 Rev. 08/31/2001 3 28 Ç, Radar Speed Ę.  $\mathcal{C}^{2}$ E,  $\frac{2}{2}$ E. \_0 6 E E \_\_) O 5 00 5  $\mathcal{Q}$ 1-1 Truck M 1 A ..... 4 دم السرا J~.) الم 2 WIM System Test Truck Records Pass C <u>~~</u> \_\_\_\_\_ نع ..... ()...) w. Va د پدرستین محصور تم  $\tilde{G}$ SO \_\_\_ ٥\_\_ (2...  $\bigcirc$ \$150 (2.3) 7.15 1:23 1000 1000 CO 0:52 9H. 21 -10.102 M 10.5% 7215 ------7 Time 3 LTPP Traffic Data 575 540 PLHH 1829 **ELP14** 43889 28.189 43160 45533 主空 0H81H **长34** 12521 そだ。 582 Record No. Sheet 21 Ę بى مـ 0° 5 **6** WIM Speed 6 42. \_\_\_\_ 3 5 (S) 5  $\circ$ 200 12 1.0 1.0 12/2/2 5.7 0.5/5.0 25 Axle A weight. ý Y 75 - Es `of 23 10 10 Checked by نيـ نامـ <u>.</u> Axle B weight. 3 3 15/2 Axle C weight. ----50 1.3 2 2 5 5 6 7.0 Ç0 C0 (.... ()<0 ز 67 ्र Axle D weight. 172 -0.5 Ос. "D 16.0 ..... 0.0 180 1/4 Ć. ...) ...; 90 ل. د ۍ ت لىپ مگىر <u>ှ</u> Axle E weight. 00 9.6 77.6 الله الله 7.5 6.0 S نب. ک \*DATE \* STATE CODE \*SPS PROJECT ID Axle F weight 60 <u>(%</u> んだん <u>ح</u>ر 67.0 ئىسىد ئىسىد 0.59 0  $\vec{\mathcal{J}}_{S}$ 3 6 5 1 60 GVW <u>...</u> Ç855 ÷. CO 'n 3 50 5 7 1 ~~. ~~. 5 2 <u>~</u> 5 5 5 5 A-B space 5 ر ت الاست ---**-**دلس ----1<sup>3</sup> 6/ سیاس رساس Ĺ 2 ین شمير شيكسر ع دن ہے۔ ان <u>, L</u> J 4. <u>ب</u> سکر۔ نس B-C space نہا w w w لاي 1200 ----1200 (0 00 0 2 26.7 26.00 ~ 60 21.8 2 777 2/2 24.0 23.5 C-D space 600 (ئىي -..Ĵ ,5 ō /c <u>,</u> 0 <u>~</u> ہوگسے <u>ب</u> 0 space <del>P</del> ,T. O \_\_\_ 4 O space μ̈́

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									<i>(</i> 1)							E-F space			
			·i						126 cm 2						<u> </u>				

# TEST VEHICLE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR SPS WIM VALIDATION

June 12 and 13, 2007

**STATE: Tennessee** 

**SHRP ID: 0600** 

Photo 1 - Truck_1_Tractor_ 47_0600_06_13_07.JPG	2
Photo 2 - Truck_1_Trailer_Load_1_47_0600_06_13_07.JPG	
Photo 3 - Truck_1_Suspension_1_47_0600_06_13_07.JPG	
Photo 4 - Truck_1_Suspension_2_47_0600_06_13_07.JPG	
Photo 5 - Truck_1_Suspension_3_47_0600_06_13_07.JPG	
Photo 6 - Truck_2_Tractor_47_0600_06_13_07.JPG	4
Photo 7 - Truck_2_Trailer_47_0600_06_13_07.JPG	5
Photo 8 - Truck_2_Suspension_1_47_0600_06_13_07.JPG	5
Photo 9 - Truck_2_Suspension_2_47_0600_06_13_07.JPG	6
Photo 10 - Truck_2_Suspension_3_47_0600_06_13_07.JPG	6
Photo 11 - Truck 2 Suspension 4 47 0600 06 13 07.JPG	7



Photo 1 - Truck\_1\_Tractor\_ 47\_0600\_06\_13\_07.JPG



 $Photo\ 2\ \hbox{-}\ Truck\_1\_Trailer\_Load\_1\_47\_0600\_06\_13\_07.JPG$ 



Photo 3 - Truck\_1\_Suspension\_1\_47\_0600\_06\_13\_07.JPG

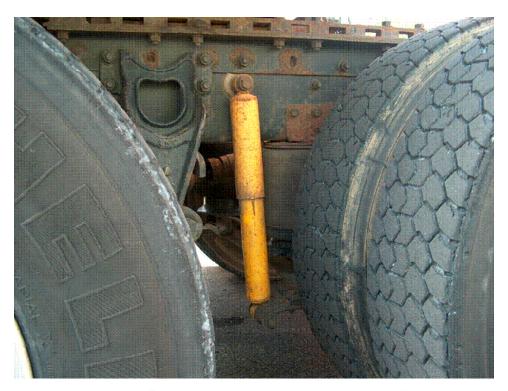


Photo 4 - Truck\_1\_Suspension\_2\_47\_0600\_06\_13\_07.JPG

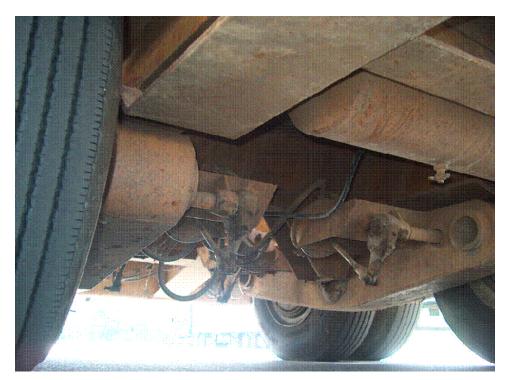


Photo 5 - Truck\_1\_Suspension\_3\_47\_0600\_06\_13\_07.JPG



 $Photo\ 6\ -\ Truck\_2\_Tractor\_47\_0600\_06\_13\_07.JPG$ 



Photo 7 - Truck\_2\_Trailer\_47\_0600\_06\_13\_07.JPG



 $Photo~8-Truck\_2\_Suspension\_1\_47\_0600\_06\_13\_07.JPG$ 



Photo 9 - Truck\_2\_Suspension\_2\_47\_0600\_06\_13\_07.JPG



 $Photo~10-Truck\_2\_Suspension\_3\_47\_0600\_06\_13\_07.JPG$ 

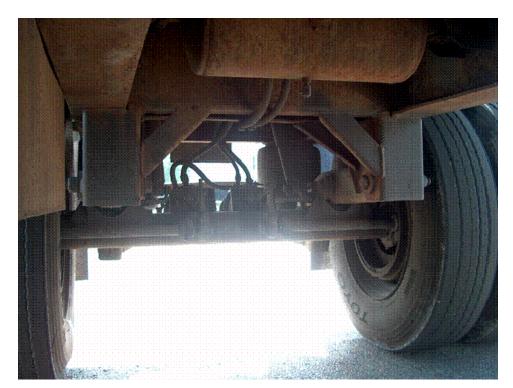


Photo 11 - Truck\_2\_Suspension\_4\_47\_0600\_06\_13\_07.JPG

# ETG LTPP CLASS SCHEME, MOD 3

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9 Axle Multi's		7 Axle Multi's	Semi+Full Trailer, 3S12	Semi, 3S3	Semi+FullTrailer, 2812	Semi, 2S3	Truck+FullTrailer (3-2)	Semi, 3S2	5 Axle Single Unit	2D w/3 Axle Trailer	Other w/3 Axle Trailer	Semi, 2S2	Semi, 3SI	4 Axle Single Unit	2D w/2 Axle Trailer	Other w/2 Axle Trailer	Car w/2 Axle Trailer	Semi, 2S1	3 Axle Single Unit	2D w/ 1 Axle Trailer	Bus	Other w/ 1 Axle Trailer	Car w/ 1 Axle Trailer	2D Single Unit	Bus	Other (Pickup/Van)	Passenger Car	Motorcycle	Office Agency Control of the Control		•
9	80	7	6	6	J	5	5	'n	ري د	5	y,	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	w	သ	w	w	e,	2	2	2	2	2		Axles	
6.00-45.00	6.00-45.00	6.00-45.00	6.00-26.00	6.00-26.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-23.09	6.00-23.09	10.11-23.09	6.00-26.00	6.00-26.00	6.00-23.09	6.00-26.00	10.11-23.09	6.00-10.10	6.00-23.09	6.00-23.09	6.00-23.09	23.10-40.00	10.11-23.09	6.00-10.10	6.00-23.09	23.10-40.00	10.11-23.09	6.00-10.10	1.00-5.99			T Surving
3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	2.50-6.30	2.50-6.30	11.00-26.00	16.00-45.00	2.50-6.29	2.50-6.29	2.50-6.29	6.30-35.00	6.00-25.00	8.00-45.00	2.50-6.29	2.50-6.29	6.30-40.00	6.00-30.00	6.00-30.00	11.00-45.00	2.50-6.29	6.30-30.00	3.00-7.00	6.00-25.00	6.00-25.00								Surviva &
3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	11.00-26.00	6.10-50.00	6.00-20.00	2.50-6.30	6.30-50.00	6.30-65.00	2.50-6.29	1.00-25.00	1.00-11.99	2.50-20.00	13.00-50.00	2.50-12.99	1.00-20.00	1.00-11.99	1.00-11.99									,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					c Survedo
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3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	11.00-26.00	2.50-10.99		***************************************							***************************************																		c Surredc
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20.00>	20.00>	20.00>	20.00 >	20.00>	20.00>	20.00 >	20.00>	20.00 >	12.00 >	12.00-19.99	1.00-11.99	20.00 >	20.00 >	12.00>	12.00-19.99	1.00-11.99	1.00-11.99	20.00 >	12.00 >	12.00-19.99	20.00 >	-1.00-11.99	1.00-11.99	8.00 >	12.00 >	1.00-7.99	1.00-7.99	0.10-3.00		Weight Min-Max	Gross
5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	5.0	3.5	2.5		3.5	5.0	3.5	2.5			3.5	3.5	2.5				2.5						Weight Min *	Axle

Spacings in feet
Weights in kips (Lbs/1000)
\* Suggested Axle 1 minimum weight threshold if allowed by WIM system's class algorithm programming

#### System Operating Parameters

Tennessee SPS-6 (Lane 4)

Validation Visit – 13 June, 2007

Calibration factor for sensors #1 and 3 (left side):

88 kph: 2764 96 kph: 2764 104 kph: 2764 112 kph: 2764 120 kph: 2764

Calibration factor for sensor #2 and 4 (right side):

88 kph: 2934 96 kph: 2934 104 kph: 2934 112 kph: 2934 120 kph: 2934